

THE
SECOND BOOK.

Wherein is contained the Proof
of the Valiant

HERCULES.

With his Marvelous Deeds, Won-
derful Works; And of his Death.

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THE
DEPARTMENT

Y O R K

SECOND BOOK

AN ALBUM OF COLORING PICTURES

FOR CHILDREN

BY ELLIOT HENRY

WITH DRAWINGS BY NELLIE M. HENRY
AND GENEVIEVE HENRY

ILLUSTRATED

BY NELLIE HENRY

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FOR CHILDREN

BY ELLIOT HENRY AND NELLIE HENRY

THE DESTRUCTION
OF
T R O Y.

The Second Book.

C H A P. I.

How Hercules fought against three Lyons, in the Forrest of Neme: and how he slew them, and took their Skins.

HE first Book is begun the Deeds of the puissant Giant Hercules: how he first destroyed the City of Troy, and vanquished the King Laomedon, after which Conquest, he returned into Greece, where he remained a certain space of time, without doing any thing that is found in History. In which space Juno (bearing inward malice against him) bethought how she might work his down-fall. And hearing that into the Forrest of Neme were come Lyons, among other, one syren foot high, that destroyed all the Country: she thought by these Lyons to bring her purpose about. And having war with Euristeus, she concluded a peace, only to be acquainted with Hercules; and that sojurn him into Creer, to confirm it. Euristeus fulfilled her desire and brought Hercules with him. The peace was made, Juno acquainting

The Second Book of

her wch Hercules, they came to speake of the Lyons of the Forrest of Neme. And so much spakke Juno, that she said to Hercules, it were an act wch gaue him honour, to go to the Forrest of Neme, and conquer those Lyons. Hercules thinking Juno counselleth him to assaile the Lyons for his hono; and profit, he enterprized to go into the Forrest. Juno required him, that when he had vanquished the Lyons, he would return unto her. Hercules promised her that he would. After that he departed from Crete, and went into Thebes to see Megara, and to make his Harness and Arms ready. When the Ladies of Thebes knew that Hercules would go against the Lyons of Neme, they all complained of his youth: and thought he would dye there, for the Lyons were cruel and terrible. Megara above all other, was passing sorrowful, and required the Ladies, that they would pray Eucisteus, to keepe Hercules from going so dangerous a voyage. The Ladies accomplished the request of Megara, and thought to have broken the voyage of Hercules, by the means of Eucisteus, but they could in no wise: for Hercules answered Eucisteus, and the Ladies, that it was the first enterprize he had taken in hand at the request of any body, and soz as much as the Queen Juno had desired him to do it, he had intent to accomplish it, by the pleasure of God and Fortune.

Hercules was great both of heart and courage, being exalted wch honour, he had rather haue dyed, then haue done any thing wherof shoulde follow any dishonour. When his Arms were ready, he armed him. Taking leave of King Creon, Eucisteus, Amphilion, of the Ladies and Gentlewomen, accompanied onely with Philotas, whiche woulde never leaue him. He departed from Thebes, praeceeding in his journey, that he came unto the Forrest of Neme, which stood not far from Argos. In approachinge this Forrest, he went two daps without finding Beastes or Men, at last found a Pastor or Heardsmen named Melorus. This Heardsmen was mounted upon a great Tree. When he saw Hercules entred into the Wood, he called to him, saying: Sir, you are dead, if you go any further, return quickly, for the large Lyons will destroy you: or else come hither up to me. Hercules hearing the words of Melorus, looked upon the Tree,

and

and remimbered what he was. Alas, said the Pastor, I am the poorest man of all other, the Lions of the Forrest, as their coming have eaten a great Head of Beasts that I nourished here: besides they have eaten all my Family and men, and have devoured all save me alone, which have by adventure, a great while saved myself upon this Tree, where I sat nothing else but Leaves and Acorns, and dare not descend down, for fear of these Lions which are here by, who will soon assail you unless you depart and stir.

The Pastor finishing his words, there came leaping out of a Bush the three Lions, and marched against Hercules, roaring and crying, opening their eyes with so great rage, as if they would pierce Hercules with their sight. The great Lion came first, his hair standing up, he was as high as an Elephant, and great after that proportion; his head was twice as big as the head of a Bull. Hercules seeing them come, took his Sword and Club that Philotes bore. Philotes notwithstanding his prowess, was sore afraid, that he went on the Tree to the Heards man. Hercules set his Club to the Tree, and betook him to his Sword: the Lions at the approach bayed in their throats. Hercules struck one of them between the eyes, and fell him to the earth upon his buttocks. The great Lion thinking to have sprung upon Hercules, and to have taken him in his Claws, made a terrible leap. When Hercules saw his intent, he turned from him, and struck at the third Lion, which was light and nimble, and struck his Sword right into his throat, that he reacht his heart, wheresoever resistance he could make in biting the Sword, and left it in his body in such wise, that he fell dead to the earth. When the other Lions saw their fellow so used, they set their Claws on the earth, and howled cruelly, that it seemed Thunder had sprung out of their stomachs. All the Forrest sounded thereof. Hercules took his Sword, and the two Lions approaching again, ran upon him with their Paws, hurting him unmeasurably, that losing his Armour, their Nails entring into his flesh, they drew them out all dyed with his blood.

Hercules had his heart sore troubled, when he felt his wounds that the Lions had made: then he lifted up his Sword, and smote

The Second Book of

smote on one and other, but the great Lion had his skin so hard, that his Sword might no more enter therein, then it might on a great Rock. Thus began the battel of the Lions and Hercules. The little Lion was eager and fierce, he lanching him forth oftentimes against Hercules, always thought to have hurt him with his Claws, that cut like a Razour: but he lanched so often, that it was to his disadvantage, for Hercules after many great strokes, divided from the body, his right leg, veryp nigh the shoulder, and stroke him down by the feet of the other Lion that lay dead.

When Hercules saw that he was delivered of the two evill Beasts, and that he had to do with no more but the great Lion, he began to have an hope of god fortune. He had then comfort in himself of the battel which was strong to sustain: the great Lion gave him great strokes with his Paws, and put him oftentimes in peril of death: but the Sword of Hercules would never enter into the skin of the Beast, it was so hard. The Lion took his Sword between his teeth and his nails, that with great pain he pulled it from him. Finally, when he had long fought with his Sword, and knew well that therby he might raise no blood of the Lion, he would assay if the Club were to him more profitable. Then he took it, and the first time that the Lion came upon him, he gave him a stroke with his Club on his mouth, that all the teeth brake and fell out before him. The Lion feeling the stroke, made a great and marvellous howling, and lifting up his Paws, thought to have pulled down Hercules. But he fled the coming of the Lion: and the Lion fell to the ground, with fiercenesse of running, and failing of Hercules. When Hercules saw that he was fallen, he leaped upon him forthwith eagerly, & held him with his hands about the thoate, so fast, that he brought his Jaws out of joyn, and making his eyes lie out of his head, he slew him.

In this Exploit Hercules shewed a singular hardinesse, and incredible force: for he strangled with his hands a Lyon, with the skin so hard, that Spears nor Swords might not do any harm, he put him to death by wonderful valour: and when he had so done, he went to the other that lived yet, and all broke

and

and roze him, as if it had been a little Lamb. After he called Philotes to him, and the Heards-man, that were marvellous joyful and glad of so high a victory. And Hercules found the manner how to flee the Lyons, and took their skins by the help of the Heards-man. When they had fleared them, it was night. Hercules demanded of the Heards-man, if there were any house or lodging thereby, where he might have accommodations. The Heards-man brought him to his house, where they found provision of Yeat and Drink, wherewith the god man feasted Hercules to his power, and he thought he was in Paradise. Thus Hercules passed the day and the night, and forgot not to think on his wounds that were fell and smarted, so that he little slept that night. Yet notwithstanding when the day appeared, he took leave of the Heards-man and so departed, and took his journey to go into Creer, to shew unto Juno the thre Lyons skins, and thank her for her god advertisement.

C H A P. II.

How Juno sent Hercules into Egypt, to be slain of the Tyrant Busire, and how Hercules slew the Tyrant, against the hope and will of Juno.

KNOW about this time raign'd in Egypt, King Busire, Son of the Queen of Lybia: and the Land of Egypt was dry, nor fertile, but barren. Busire, to remedy this, called his Clerks, that held the Science of Zoroastes, and asked of them what he might do for the health of his Realm? They asked counsel of the Gods; and had answer, that they must sacrifice unto them mans blood. When Busire (that naturally was evil, and had never done god) heard this answer, he began to tyrannize more and more. And began first with his people, taking and plucking from the Mothers, their little Children, from Men their Wives, from Wives their Husbands, burning and defiling the Temples with their blood. For all these Momicides and Slaughters, the Drought reased not, but augmented more. The Clerks demanded of the Gods the cause; why they had no dews, nor rain? They answered, That they would not have the just blood of Egypt, but the

the strange blood, that they should take and sacrifice thereof. The Gods by this answer, would have in sacrifice the blood of Busire, for he was a stranger to vertue and godnesse. And the Clerks understood they would have the blood of strangers. Busire adver-tised of this answer, ceased to persecute the blood of Egypt, and turned his sword upon the blood of strangers, and made an Edic, that no stranger should enter into his City, but should be sacrificed unto his Gods; in this manner he murthered all the strangers he could get. By this Edic many strangers, both Nobles and others were sacrificed, by the cruelty of Busire. Among others, one Nobleman of Creer (of the Linage of Juno) perished in this misfortune, by the sword of Busire. The tydings came unto Creer, where was made great lamentation. As they con-tinued their mourning, Hercules and Philoetes came to Queen Juno, and found her overcharged with exceeding grief. At that time were an hundred Cities in Creer, and King Jupiter absented himself from Juno for many reasons. When as Hercules was returned to his Step-mother Juno, he reverenced her, shewing her the Skins of the Lions that he had slain, and thanked her for the high adventure she admonished him of.

The cursed Step-mother for the return of Hercules, was more perplexed than before: yet she feasted Hercules, and made to him (faintly) the greatest Chear that he could, being about Dinnertime, she made him to dine with her. As they late at Dinner (af-ter divers speches of the Lions) she devised how she might work the death of Hercules, and thought she could not compas it bet-ter, than to send him to Egypt: And to bring it to passe, she changed the discourse of the Lions, and said to Hercules; Your coming again in safety, is to me most joyful, for that your name shall enjoy perpetual Renown among the most Worthy and best of the world, for you have attieived many Enterpizes: In your Infancy you made all the World to wonder at the Victory of the Serpents, by you strangled. After you made your sword to flourish in the West parts of Frigia, and now in Neme. The Ad-venture of these expl its have gain'd you exceeding honoz, where-
of I am glad, for each person ought to rejoice in the well-doing of another, especially of a Noble-man, and principally such a one

as laboureth to excel in balsir, ebery person is bound to counsele him to his honour and welfare. Wherefore, since it is so, that pe
endeavour your self from day to day, and seek perils of the sea,
and dangers of the earth, to overcome them: I adverteile you,
that in Egypt is a Tyrant, that sacrificeth all strangers that come
into his Countrey, without reserving Noble or base; so (I think)
if Fortune be still favourable to you, you shall gain great honou
to your self, and profit to all the Nations of the world.

Madam, answered Hercules, I am not, nor never in all my
life, shall attain to such an exceeding heighth of honour as ye re
port: notwithstanding, forasmuch as I have great desire to per
form adventures to the benefit of all Nations, that they shall
concern. I promise you, and swear, that to morrow without
further delap, I will make all things in readynes, to go into
Egypt. And I will never return again into my Countrey, un
til the time that I have seen the Tyrant. If he lay hand on
me, to sacrifice me, I have intention he shall not without
great strokcs. Juno hearing the enterpize of Hercules, rejoiced
in her heart exceedingly. That day they passed in many conse
rences. Hercules took the skins of the Lyons, and delivered them
to a certain workman, to make of them a garment in manner
of Armour, to Arm him withal. On the morrow he tooke leaue
of his step-mother, and departed from Crete, so journeped on
the way with Philotas, (without finding any adventure, worthyn
the remembrance) on a day he came to the Gate of the City
Memphis, in Egypt, where the Tyrant Busire held his resi
dence.

When Hercules was come nigh unto the Gate, he tooke his
Club that Philotas bare, and entered himself into the City. He
had not been long there, nor far gone, but Busire which was ad
vertised of his coming, came against him with his complices,
without speaking any word, ran upon him. Hercules was well
appointed, for he knew the Tyrant by his gesture, and the sign
that was told him: he lifted up his Club when he saw him come,
and as the Tyrant would have smitten him with his sword,
without any word speaking; he stroke the Tyrant on the right
side so vehemently, that not onely he feld him to the earth, but

also all the ribs of his body were broken, that he could never relieve him after. The Egyptians seeing Busire overthrowne some ran to relieve him, and the rest assailed Hercules. Then was all the City in an uprore. Hercules was joyful he had overthrown the Tyrant, and began to make the Egyptians to know his Club. He slew many of them, and the remnant he made to fly. His strokes were so forcible, that the Complices of Busire that were accustomed to shed mens blood, had their blood shed abroad, and could not remedy their mischance, which was so great, that Hercules filled all the place with dead bodies. And after a long battel, he found himself alone, for there was no man so hardy that durst be seen before him. The people and the Commonalty of the Egyptians, minded not the rescue of their King. When they saw him beaten, they all hated him, and beheld the Battell from far by very great routs. When Hercules had then laboured so much, that he found no man to fight with him, he set down his Club and addressed him unto a great company of Egyptians that stood there, and assured them he would do nothing unto them, and asked what people they were that had assailed him? They answered him knelling on their knees, they were Men-slayers, Hang-men, and people of vicious and evil life: that their King which he had first beaten down, was the worst of them all, and had purposed to put him to death as a stranger, to make Sacrifice unto the Gods. And they prayed him to sacrifice their said King.

Hercules granting their petition, accorded it unto the people: and took this cursed Tyrant Busire, and bore him upon his shoulders, unto the Temple, which the Egyptians shewed him. The false Tyrant cryed after help terribly: but his cry abated him not. The Egyptians cryed unto Hercules, sacrifice, sacrifice him. When Hercules came into the Temple, he sacrificed him, after he had shewed him his cursed and evill life. And then when the fire was put unto the Sacrifice, it began to rain, and the great drought began to fail: Whereof the Egyptians were so joyful, that none could exprest. They did sing praises unto Hercules, and brought him and Philotas unto the Palace, and constituted Hercules King over them: but he refused; and ordained

Judges

The Destruction of Troy.

9

Judges to govern them. Then he returned unto Queen Juno, who had great sorrow, and to King Creon who had great joy at the rehearsal of his good fortune.

C H A P. III.

How Hercules espoused Megara: and how he was made Knight in Thebes.

Just as the young Vine, by the industry and labor of the Husbandman, groweth in height, and his boughs spread abroad full of fruit: so Hercules labouring virtuously, grew in fruit of Noblenes: his Works, his Branches, then began to sprout a branch, and spread from Realm to Realm.

The secret conspiracies of Juno, and her cursed envies could not hurt nor diminish the vertue of Hercules. The more she thought to harm him, the more she was the cause of his exaltation. As he was puissant and strong of body, he was yet more strong of vertue: for vertue was set in him, as the precious stone is in Gold, as the sweet smell is in the flower, as the ray of the Sunbeam is in the Sun: He was beloved of Kings, Princes, Ladies, Gentlewomen, Nobles, and all others, especially of Megara, the Daughter of King Creon. And verilp she was not deceived, for Hercules loved her also, and was never hurt but he thought on her: Yet durst neither of them speak to other of this matter, they were ashamed to discover that, whereby they had hope to have honor, and often they bewailed to themselves desiring the day they might take each other in marriage.

So much they wished after that day, till at last it came. For on a morning, as Hercules was gone unto the Wood to take a wilde Beast, he remembred him of his Lady, and began to speak to him softly: Shall I be always in pain? Shall mine heart never be eas'd, but always languish in Love? I see all men in great joy, with their Lovers, and Ladies, and I think never how to come to the point of one onely, whom I have chosen above all other, I know not how to begin, I dare not speak to her, nor I have not assayed if she would condescend: Shall I speak to her I know not well how: If I speak to her and she refuse me, I

The Second Book of

shall fall in despair, I shall die for very grief of heart, I shall never after dare to come in any noble assembly, if all her friends were of one accord, to give her to me in marriage, and she were not content and pleased, all were lost. The most jeopardy is, to have her god will, for without her grace I can do nothing: then it is necessary that I seek her god will, since it is so, for if I sleep thus, and speak not, I shall never achieve, nor come to my purpose.

Hercules resolute in his purpose, and enflamed with great desire of Love, came from the Wood, abandoned the Wilde beast, and gave it over to come to Megara, thinking how and by what words he might come, and shew unto her that which lay on his heart. He went so far, that he came to the Garden of the Palace, where she was with many Ladies and Gentlewomen. He made to them reverence, until he espied the time that he might speak to Megara, and he waxed so pensive that it is marvel: he intermitted nothing to confer with the Ladies, but therewith he drew him apart into the Garden. When the Ladies beheld him so pensive, divers of them came to him, and talked with him, to put him from his thoughts and pensiveness, but they could not, at last Megara came to him. As soon as Hercules saw her come, he began to sigh, and come against her. And she said to him, Hercules why are ye so pensive? Put away from you such melancholly, and tell me of your news I pray: Lady (answered Hercules) I thank you for your god visitation, since it pleaseth you to hear of my evadings, and to know them, I will tell you a part: First, the cause why I am brought into such perplexed melancholly as you now see, is, by beholding your perfections: for as I went to the Wood to Hunt, the remembrance of your right Noble Beauty, continually being in mine imagination, came unto me, and made me enter into a secret perplexity, to wit, whether I shold always live unrewarded of Love, and (if I durst say so to you) I have set my heart and love wholly on you. Madam, this perplexity was great, but in the end I concluded to come unto you, to know the conclusion of my Fortune, whether it be life or deare: Being in this deliberation (thinking how I might speed with you) in this point and doubtfulness,

your

your coming hath put me out of a great thought of pensiveness, for I knew not better how to com^r to the point, to speak to you apart (as I do at this present) then to apply the matter in time, for I say to you in truth, that since the time of my Olympiads, I have desired you night and day, and at that time I set my heart on your service, resolving to love you for ever. Madam, I know very well, that I have enterprized a thing that I am not worthy of: Notwithstanding, I continue at your mercy, and require that you will be pleased to receive me into your favour, in such wise, that shoul^d we may appoint our Nuptial Day.

When Megara understood the words of her love Hercules, she rejoiced in her heart exceedingly, and received great comfort; notwithstanding she was abashed, being shamefast, she answered thus. Alas Hercules, by what fortune am I ordained to be beloved of so worthy a Gentleman? Your excessive prowess, your glorious labours, your resplendant vertues are of such value, that you are worthy to have to wife, the most beautiful Lady in the world. With these words, the Gentlewomen came to them, and said unto Megara, that it was time to withdraw her to dinner, which brake off their discourse. Megara sorrowful of hasty departing, that she might not achieve her purpose, by constraint took leave of Hercules, and went into the Hall, full fed with love and Hercules remained in the Garden, joyful of the sweet answer he had received.

When the Ladies had left Hercules in the Garden, he assembled Euristeus and Amphitryon, and said to them he had a great desire to be married, and prayed them to go to King Creon, to know if he would give him his Daughter Megara. They spake to King Creon of this marriage: The King heard them speak right gladly, for the matter pleased him: and he answered, that he might no where better beseem his Daughter, than to the most Noble man of the world Hercules, whom he loved as his own Son, which was so valiant and Noble, and had no fellow like unto him. He was content to give to him his daughter, and with her what he would demand. Euristeus and Amphitryon, thanked the King for his courteous answer. Megara and Hercules were sent

The Second Book of

sent for, the King made them betroth each other, with great joy of both parties. Afterward in process of time, the day of their espousals was celebrated with triumph, honour, and joy. And then they lay together without moze ado, and lived together right honestly.

After the solemnity of this marriage, Hercules came to King Creon, and desired he would bestow upon him the Honour of Knight hood, soasmuch as the Nobles of the Realm of Icony were come unto him, and with a general consent had chosen him to be King of their City, for his good renown. King Creon (joyful of that) answered, that he would accomplish his desire; but would that it should be done at a certain day assigned, saying, that then he would make a noble Feast, where men should Jult, and Tourney, and that he would cause to come thither all the Kings and Princes of Greece. Hercules accorded and agreed, and the King sent his messengers unto all the Kings of Greece, and prayed them to be present at the Knighting of a Noble man, that should hold a solemn sport, at a day named and appointed, to answer all them that shall come to the Jults. The renown of this Feast, was born unto all the Kingdoms of Greece: The provision and Ordinance was great in Thebes, one and other disposed them to be there; the time passed and the day came, many a King and Knight was come at the time to Thebes. Theseus and Jason the Sons of King Eson, was there amongst the rest. The Kings made a great stir, and pompous shews about ten of the clock before noon. The King Creon went into the place that was ordained for the Jults. At a cozner in the same place there was a Tent, in which was Hercules all alone: At that time, the Ladies and Gentlewomen mounted upon the Scaffolds the Justers came into the place, and no man knew or wist who should be this new Knight. When King Creon saw the Knights were in on all sides, and the Ladies were seated on the Scaffolds, he sent for Hercules, and made him Knight after their Statutes. Then Hercules mounted upon his Horse, took his Spear and Shield, and challenged them that were there, that each man should do his devoyre. Then one and other that desired to win honour, took their Spears and ran against Hercules, and began a

Jult.

Jousting that was hot and sharp; their Spears were strong, and brake not easily, but they met oftentimes, and some were overthrown and struck off their Horses. They that might not Joust against Hercules, assailed each other, like to like.

Jason and Theseus justed often against Hercules, and Pyrothus, Son of King Ixion likewise: All bare themselves valiantly, notwithstanding Hercules above all men, no man could abide his strokes, but he bare them all down except Jason, which encountered him divers times, and gave him great strokes. Hercules bare down Theseus to the earth, and Pyrothus, and nigh fifty strong Knights. He did shew so much valour, that no man abode in the place, but Jason and he, then he ceased the Jousts, for the valour that Hercules found in Jason, he ever after had a special love to him, and took acquaintance of him, and made him great cheer. At the end of the jousting, Knights, Ladies, and Gentlewomen went to the Palace, there was Hercules made Knight of Icony. The feast was very rich, more then I can rehearse, the Strangers were highly feasted, and thanked. When all the feast was ended, with honor and glory of Hercules, there was no more to do, whereof any memory is to speak. Pyrothus prayed them that were there, to be at his Wedding in Thessalonica, at a certain day named, each man promised him to go thither. Every one took leave of Hercules when time was come of departing each man returned into his Countrey, and they could not marvel enough at the glory abounding, and likely to abound in Hercules, which was courteous and humble; not proud for the grace that he had in temporal honour, He was so vertuous, that he was not the more high-minded therefore, nor exalted himself, but the more meek, and submitted himself.

C H A P. IV.

How the Centaures ravished Hypodamis at the Wedding of Pyrothus, and how Hercules recovered her again, and vanquished the Centaures in battel.

TO continue our matter, when Hercules saw the day of the Wedding of Pyrothus approach, he disposed him to go thither

ther by space of time, and took Philotas with him, and at all adventure took with him his Armor of the skin of the Lion. When Megara saw him depart, she was soze troubled for his departing, and more for that he took his Armor with him, for she thought, if Hercules heard of any great exploit, he would go thither, and assay himself against it. With great sighs she looked after him, as far as she mighte, praying to the Gods, that they would bring him shozly again. Hercules and Philotas wenc forth into the Country, and hasted on their journay as much as they could, until they came into Thessalonica, where they were received with great jop of Pyrothus and his friends. They found there a verp great assembly of Noble men, Ladies and Gentlewomen, Theseus and Jason were there. The friends of Jason desired that he should be made Knight, wherfore they presented him to Hercules, who gave him the order of Knight-hood. And Hercules said, he had seen in him a god beginning of a Noble-man, and if he may live, he shall attain to things high and noble. Among other things, the Wedding day came, the City was full of Nobles, and the Centaures were there, they were an hundred Giants armed, that ran as the wind, which King Ixion had got in Thessaly, of whom some dwelt in Molosse, and other in Aphure a City of Epyre, Hypodamia the Queen thereof, was the Lady and Wvide of the Wedding. There were come many Kings and Princes, of whom I have not the names: The Queen Hypodamia and Pyrothus were married together, after their Law. When the time of the dinner was come, they set the Lady in the Hall, where a general feast was made. At this feast all the comers were amply served with all manner of wines and meats, especially the Centaures made passing god chear, and drinke so much wine, that the chief Captain named Euricus, and some of the other, had wouds together, and troubled the feast. Then they fought together, and cast at each other, pots, platters, wine and meat, so that many were slain. Then was there a great noysse in the Hall, Euricus and fiftyn of his Giants issued out of the pres, and went to fetch their Armour: And being armed, they entred the Hall, and not content with the trouble they had made (albeit Hercules and others indeaboured to appease them, that slew each other)

other) they took Queen Hypodamis, and ravished her, then fled: When the Ladies saw this outrage, they cryed out. The fray was so great, that Hercules, Jalon, Pyrothus, and Theseus, ran unto them, and when they knew that the Centaures had ravished the Lady, they went presently and armed them.

Hercules put on the skin of the Lyon, and took his sword, his bow, and his arrows, and went after the Giants, without slaping for any other company. They were placed under a Tre, and there trained them in battel ray, because they knew, the first that should come after them would be Hercules. They hated him secretly, and envied his glory, and they swore the death of him. At that time when they were in these terms, Euricus esped Hercules a far off, and shewed him unto his company. He was all alone, and came not a slow pace like a man, but ran as nimblly as a Hart in the Waller, he seemed to fly in the air. The swiftness of Hercules, frightened not the Centaures, for they were about fourscore, and were all of great courage: They took their spears, poleaxes, swords, and other weapons, and some of the strongest were against Hercules: But as soon as he was come so nigh as to shot at them, he bent his bow, and with an arrow smote a Centaure named Grineus, so that the arrow fastned his head to a Tre, with the second arrow he smote another Giant named Petreus in the brest, through his Armour quite through his body, with the third he hit Dorillus a terrible Giant, and nasled his hand to his face, of which stroke he dyed.

He shot many more Arrows, as long as he had any, and he shot none, but with it he hurt or slew one or other of the Giants, when his shot failed, the Giants being grieved for the death of their fellows by the shot and strong hand of Hercules, they ran upon him, and invironed him on all sides. Sisacus, Nessus, Lincus, Scillo, Lodeuin and Piseon, were the first that smote upon Hercules with their swords, then he took his sword, and came against Pheortones, that had an Axe, so great, that it was an ordinary mans burden, Pheortones presently lift up his Axe, and thought to have smitten Hercules, but he knowing enough of the War, turned him from the stroke, so that the Axe fell to the ground, then Hercules caught the Axe, and plucked it out of his hands,

and soorthwith gave him a stroke with it, that he smote off his right arm at the shoulder.

Thus began the battel of Hercules with the Centaures, Jason and Theseus came to the battel, and well proved their yowth. For to incourage the other, Hercules thrust himself among the Giants, and so wrought with the Axe, that they cursed Pheotonnes that brought it thither, and beating down all before them, Hercules began to seek for Hypodamia, and found her nigh to Euricus. Then he spake to Euricus, and said, thou evil glutton, thou hast this day troubled the Feast, and stoln the Ladys of my friend Pirothus, and now I will trouble thy spirit, with this he up with his Axe, and smote Euricus on the head, that he fell dead to the great grief of all the other Giants, for beholding the Axe dyed with the blood of Euricus their Captain, they were all abashed: Then began Hercules to smite more and more upon the Giants, there was none then so resolute but was afraid, nor so hardy but began to hide himself, his strokes were not to be born, he put all his enemies to flight: Finally with the help of Jason, Theseus and Pirothus, that were marvellous valiant, they vanquished and chased them to a river, where twelve of them saved themselves by swiming over, and all the rest were slain, save onely Lyncus that Hercules held prisoner, because he prayed for mercy, and yielded to him. Thus were the Centaures destroyed, more by the hand and strength of Hercules, than by any other: When he had cleared the place of all the Centaures, he and his fellowes returned to Hypodamia, and brought her again to the City with great triumph. The Ladies rejoiced for the recovery of Hypodamia, and renewed again the Feast, that indured afterwards eight days, very great and sumptuous.

C H A P. V.

How *Pluto* ravished *Proserpina*, and how *Orpheus* went for her to Hell: how Queen *Ceres* came to the wedding of *Pirothus*, and how *Theseus* and *Pirathus* fought with *Cerberus*, the porter of hell.

AT this time, a little before the Wedding of Pirothus, Iulius to the King of Molosse, Son of Saturn, and Brother of Jupiter

piter sailed by sea, seeking adventures, so long he sailed that he arrived in Sicil, and found there nigh to the water side, a very great assembly of Sicilians, that hallowed the feast of their gods. When Pluto saw this feast, he armed twenty of his compauny under their robes, and went in this manner to see the feast, and try if he could finde any booy. This Pluto was the greatest thief, and the most leacherous man in the wrold, and had with him a Giant named Cerberus, enough like unto Pluto in condition and courage, but he was more strong and puissant of body, all the other were great as Giants, and had learned nothing but to practise mischiefe, and could do nothing else.

When the Sicilians saw Pluto come and his fellows, they suppoled it had been some of their neighbours that came to see their plates, and sports, forasmuch as they came cloathed in their garments, and saw none of their Armoiz or harness, and they forced them to sing and dance, but their Songs and Dances did not continue long, for in coming to them, King Pluto cast his eye aside, and saw the Queen of that Countrey, that beheld the feast, and by her, her Daughter, that made a Garland of flowers: The Mother was named Ceres, and the Daughter was called Proserpina, and was married to a Nobleman, named Orpheus, that late by her and played on a Harp: this Proserpina was marvellous faire. And anon, as Pluto had seen her, he desired and coveted her and advertised his folk secretly of her, and after came nigh unto her, that he set his hands on her, and laid her on his back, and bare her away.

When Orpheus and Ceres saw Proserpina taken away; they cryed out pitifully unto Pluto, with this cry the Sicilians left their feast, and ran after Pluto in great numbers, Men and Wo- men, hoping to have rescued Proserpina. But when Cerberus and his companions saw the uprore, they drew their Swords, and shewed their Weapons, and smote upon them that approached them, slaying them abundantly, they retired, and went unto the Peet, in despight of the Sicilians and Orpheus. They guided Pluto to his ship, and after they disanchored, and carried away Proserpina. The Sicilians were then unprovided of arms, and could not withstand the taking away of Proserpina. At the de-

parting from the Port, was made a most sharp lamentation. Proserpina wept on the one side most pitifully, Ceres on the other side, with the Sicilians made no scarcity of tears. Orpheus also failed not to furnish his tears with deep sighs, for he loved Proserpina, and she loved him as well. At their departing their hearts were brought to a grievous distress, with so great anguish that Proserpina fell down in a swound, and Orpheus ravished with anger, that he returned to his Palace, when he had lost the sight of Proserpina, and kept himself close in his chamber, without speaking to any in two days.

At the end of two dayes Ceres came to visit Orpheus, that would neither eat nor drinke, and said unto him, she knew well the ravisher of her daughter, that it was Pluto King of Molosse, and that he dwelt in a part of Thessaly, in a low base City, called Hell, so al much as in this Isle, King Pluto and his fellowes did so much harm that they were compared to Devils, and their City named Hell. When Orpheus understood that Proserpina was in Hell, he took a little hope in himself, and ate and dranke, and made a vow he would never rest in peace until he had been in Hell to see Proserpina.

After he had eaten, he sent his Mariners and bade them make ready a Ship : When the Ship was furnished (after leave taken of Queen Ceres) in disguised habite he entred into the Ship with his Harp, and made his Mariners to sail forth on the Sea, in such wise that he arrived at one of the Ports of Thessaly, Orpheus went there on Land, and commanded his Mariners that they should abide for him in that place, till a certain time by him appointed. He departed and went from Country to Country, so long till he came to the Gate of Hell, which Cerberus kept, there he began to play on his Harp most melodiously.

When Cerberus heard the musical sound of the Harp, he lifted up his curled head, and came out of the Gate, to know who he was that played so melodiously ? And by the sound of the Harp he found Orpheus ; and thinking that Pluto would gladly hear him, (to rejoice Proserpina that always wept) he caused him to enter into the City, and brought him before the King. Orpheus then began to play again on his Harp. When King Pluto heard him

him, he took great pleasure therein, and so did all they that were there. Then Pluto sent for Proserpina, when she was come and heard him play with his Harp, she knew it was her Husband, then was she sore abashed, whereas she had sore wept before, she wept much more now. Pluto was sorry for the grief of Proserpina, and said to Orpheus, if he could play with his Harp so as the Lady should cease her weeping, he would give him what he should ask of him. Orpheus promised him that he would, and Pluto swore to him, that he would keep his promise, if he did so. Then Orpheus tuned his Harp, and played divers songs so sweetly, the infernal Cerberus, and many other fell asleep, and Proserpina, by means of certain signes and tokens that Orpheus made with his eyes, ceased her weeping.

When Pluto saw Proserpina cease her weeping, he was right jalous, he then awoke Cerberus and the other that slept, and said to Orpheus he had well harped, that no man could do better: and that he shold demand something, and he would give it him without fail. Orpheus hearing the words of Pluto, had great perplexity in himself to know what he shold demand; in the end he said to him, Sir, I am Orpheus the Husband of this Lady, and for her love I have enterprized to come hither in this case, now I pray you that you will render her again to me, that I may bring her again to her mother, that dieth for sorrow. When Pluto had heard the request that Orpheus made, he was all amazed at the hardnesse that he had shewed: Howbeit, he said to him, Orpheus, you have demanded Proserpina, she is the Lady that I most love in all the world: Neverthelesse, to accomplish my promise that I have made unto you, take her, upon condition that you bring her out of this City without looking behind you; and if it happen that you once look behind you, ye shall lose her. At this answer Orpheus was content, and it seemed to him that his wife was as good as recovered again, he and Proserpina passed over that night in good hope, When morning was come, Pluto delivered Proserpina to Orpheus, upon condition before rehearsed. He and his wife took leave of King Pluto, and thanked him: After they went on their way, but he had not gone half way to the gate, but he looked privately behinde him, to see if any man.

man followed him, and there he found Cerberus at his heels, that took awaþ his wife from him, and delivered her again unto the King.

Orpheus seeing by this unhappines he had lost his wife, began to curse the day that he was born and he followed after her, and began again to harp, and offered great gifts to recover her again, but it was said to him he should never have her again, and also, that if he had used the feats of arms, as he had the strings of his Harp, he should have died. With this conclusion Orpheus departed from Hell, full of sorrow, and returned into Sicil, unto Queen Ceres, telling her his adventure. The Queen being assured that her Daughter was in Hell, and being advertised that in Thessaly should be allowed the Feast of the wedding of Pirothus: where were many Knights of great fame, she went to the sea, and came first to Thessalonica, while the feast endured. In approuching the Cite, on an afternoon Pirothus and Theseus were in the field, they met her. Her attendance was great. Theseus and Pirothus saluted her, and she saluted them again, and asked them the estate of the feast of the Wedding. They told, and recounted her all. After she demanded of them if there were no Knights of great name, and high enterpise; when they understood that she enquired so far, they would know what she was, and demanded her name: I am (said she) the Lady Ceres of Sicil. Then speak Theseus and said, Madam, you are welcome, for what occasion demand you if in the feast be any Knights of Enterpise? I can tell you that there be, notwithstanding I do wish you, and also require, that you declare unto us the cause why you have thus demanded?

Sir (said the Lady) since it pleaseþ you to enquire of my estate so far: Know you for certain, that I have made my demand, soasmuch as Pluto King of Hell, hath ravished my Daughter Proserpina, by which I am hurt unto death. And I would gladly finde some Knight that of his courtesie would imploy him to get her again, and assail the cursed Tyrant: who I pray God may be damned everlastinglly for his demerits. Wherefore I pray you if you know any that will be merciful to me, that it please you for charitie to direct me unto him, Madam (answ-

red Theseus) be you no more inquisitive to finde such a Knight as you seek: for in the favour of all Ladies, I will be your Knight in this Work, and promise you upon mine honour, that I will transport me into Hell. And King Pluto shall never have peace with me untill the time he hath restored your Daughter.

When Pyrothus heard the enterpize of Theseus, he began to break off his words, and said to him, O^r Brother, what think you to do, when you enterpize to go into Hell? You know not the bounds, nor the situation of that place. Hell standeth behinde the Inner Sea, between Mountains and Rocks, so nigh, that the Citizens therein be in continual darknesse and shadow: and the entrp is so difficult, that it is impossible to come within the City, unles^s the Porter consent: For here beforetime, many have gone thither, that be there left and abiding: there goeth no man thither that ever cometh again. It is right an hell, and each man nameh it Hell, as well for the situation thereof in so dark and unlightsom a place, as for the inhumanity and terribleness of the Inhabitants that wait to do evil to all the world. Theseus answered unto Pyrothus, and said: There is nothing impossible unto a valiant heart.

King Pluto is cruel and strong, his folk and people tyrannous. His City standeth in a Countrey environed with mortal perils. Notwithstanding surely the doubt and fear of these things, shall never daunt my courage, but that I will do my endeavour to achieve this enterpize, and will perform my promise, or will have reproach of all Knights. For a man to keep his own honor, ought not to doubt any peril whatsoever it should be.

When Pyrothus had heard the noble answer of Theseus, he allowed it greatly and said unto him, that his words were to him so acceptable, that he would hold him company in this adventure. The Queen Ceres, thanked the two Knights: so they brought her into the City, and to the Palace, she being there received and feasted. The stealing away of her Daughter was told, and the enterpize of the two Knights. By the report of this adventure, and the enterpize that Theseus and Pyrothus had made, all the feast was troubled again on anew. Among all other

ther Hypodamia considering that her Husband that was so newly married unto her would go in this perillous voyage of Hell, her eyes began to weep, and would receive no comfort unto her heart. The feast ended in great sorrow. Jason and Hercules would gladly have gone with Theseus and Pyrothus, and spake thereof to them, but they would not suffer them. Then departed Hercules, and entred into a Ship, as if he would have gone into his Countrey: each man likewise departed, and Theseus and Pyrothus took their way to go unto Hell. And then about their departing, whereof Hercules was advertised, Hercules made for to direc his ship unto the marches of Hell, and there went a land alone, concluding in himself that he would go after Pyrothus and Theseus his loyal and true fellows, and gave Phylotes charge to bring Linceus unto Thebes, and put him there in Prison until his coming again. After he departed and Phylotes shipp'd in the sea, where he had a dolorous adventure as shall be said hereafter. But at this time I must cease speaking of that matter, and will recount of Hercules how he went into Hell.

C H A P. VI.

How Hercules found Pyrothus dead at the Gate of Hell, and Theseus in danger: and how Hercules vanquished Cerberus: and how he rescued Proserpina from Pluto.

HIC this place it ought to be spoken, that when Theseus and Pyrothus were departed from Thessalonica, to try if they could recover the fair Lady Proserpina: they travelled so much that by their diligence in short time they arrived in the Valley where was Proserpina, full of sin and cursidness. Pyrothus that knew the Countrey, found the direc way that went into the City, and entred first therein. This way was so strait, that there could but one at once go neither on the right side nor on the left, the Rocks were so high, that no man might go on either side. When they had passed this way, they found a Rock that was cut into stairs, hewed out with Chizels. Then they saw beneath them Hell, a City strongly environed with waters that fell down

down fearfully from the Rocks, and made a terrible roaring: for they fell from high into a low vault in the earth. This City was inclosed with Mountains. A verp Hell, having no moxe but one Gate: then to come down to the Gate, Pyrothus and Theseus descended down by the stairs made in the Rock. In the descending, suddenly they saw come out of the Gate, a marbaulous great Gyant, that had an head marbaulously mis-shapen, fierce, black and ugly. He had his nose high and wide, his chin long, his teeth as great as Horse teeth, his eyes like unto an Oxe, his ears hanging like a hound, his shoulders large and broad, his belly swolne, his legs and thighes were strongly boned and mighty. This terrible Gyant was Cerberus, whereof is touch-ed befored.

The Poets named him the hound with thre heads, consider-ing his grieuous and unhappy living, which is compared unto thre singular vices: to wit, to Pride, Avarice and Letherp. By Pride, he glorified himself, and exalted him above all the men in the world; with his strength, he was so strong that no man could withstand him. By Avarice and covetousnes, he had an appetite insatiable to gather treasures together, and bare away all that he could finde. By Luxuryp, there was no man living of more foul life then he was: for he had never done other thing in all his life, then desile and rabish women and Maidens, Ladies and Gentlewomen, so the Poets rightely named him an hound with thre heads, for he was foul, as a hound that liveth in multiplication of sins, and taketh thereto his felicity. When Theseus and Pyrothus had espied this Cerberus come unto them, all armed, making the wheel in marching proudly unto them, Pyrothus said to Theseus, my Brother, behold what enemy this is, he that putteth him in such perills for the love of Ladies, setteth but little by his life. It behoveth us now to live or dye, let us now achieve jopously our enterprise, to the end that you may not think but that I had rather die then have reproach, I will be the first that shall begin the battel. Theseus had no space nor leisure to answer, for Cerberus came to them, and called to them, saying: what seek these fellows in Hell? We come (said Theseus) to seek Proserpina, whom Pluto hath taken away from

The Second Book of

the Queen Ceres. We will never return into our Countrey, until the time we bring her with us. Truly (said Cerberus) if ye will return into your Countrey, you shall render again Proserpina, but I will forbid you the return. And this day I will present unto Proserpina, my sword dyed in your blood, and here you shall be buried: you shall never see Proserpina, nor come no nearer then you be now. With these words he lifted up his sword, and gave so great a stroke at Theseus upon his shield, that he did beat away an half quarter of it,

When Pyrothus saw his fellow smitten, he took his sword and smote Cerberus on the one side, and Theseus on the other side, and they gave him two verp great strokes, that they made Cerberus to be chafed so soze, that he began the battel unmeasurably, that he brake their Shields and Yarnels, and also made his sword to be dyed with their noble blood, as he had before said. The battel was hard and mortal at the beginning, Theseus and Pyrothus received many wounds by eager strokes, their Arms were all behewn and broken. The battel endured very long, and Pyrothus behaved himself verp well: but Cerberus smote upon him so unmeasurably, that after many wounds given to him, he brake his helme, and cleaved his head into two pieces unto the stomack.

When Theseus saw his fellow dye, he struck Cerberus so fierce-ly that he made him stagger, and go back two paces, Cerberus would have avenged him of his stroke, and smote Theseus so that if the noble knight had not turned back, Cerberus had smitten him unto death. This stroke of Cerberus fell upon the earth and entered therein, and Theseus smote again upon his enemys, which began to roar like an old Lyon, and struck Theseus so fiercelij with his sword, that he broke his shield, and so bruised his helm, that he was astonished at the stroke. But always Theseus abode in the place: and then Cerberus would have brought him to destruction, following the evil adventure of Pyrothus, if Fortune had not brought Hercules thither, who came so fitly to rescue Theseus that he knew not else how to save himself.

At this point when Theseus was so astonished, Hercules that was departed from the sea (as is laid) came to the stairs that were

were cut in the Rock, and beholding Theseus all covered with blood, and Pyrothus dead, he began to descend down, crying to Theseus that he should not be afraid. When Cerberus saw and heard Hercules, he began to cry again and roar, to be quit of him. Theseus was recomforted with the voice of Hercules, but however he began to run here and there before Cerberus.

So much then hasted Hercules down the stairs, in entring the place, and as hastil as he might, he cryed to Cerberus, cruel Tyrant, let the Knight run and come to me: thou hast put to death my god friend Pyrothus, whereof I am sorry, but I will take vengeance of thee for him. Cerberus hearing the sentence of Hercules ran no more after Theseus, but tarrid and beheld Hercules with a fierce look, and answered him, So meaneth he to revenge his shame, that so believeth: I have destroyed thy fellow unto death, and unless thou exceed him in skill of arms and in bodily strength an hundred fold double, it is folly for thee to come hither: for I am Cerberus the Porter of Hell, that at report of my name all the wold trembleth.

Thus ended his answer, Hercules was at the foot of the Rock, and he had his Club upon his shoulder. Cerberus came against him, they smote each other lustil, and thus they began a very hard battel: then Theseus, that was wearp late by, and rested him, dryng and cleansing his wounds of the blood that came out of him.

Hercules beheld Theseus cleansing his great wounds, he began to imploy the force of his strength and might, by such marvail, that with a stroke that he gave him on his helme, he made him to strop under his Club, and to kneel to the ground with the left knee, and at the second stroke in pursuing him hastil, he made his sword to fly out of his hand, then he made him to fall on his arms to the ground, and with the third stroke, as Cerberus thought to have relieved him and gotten his sword, Hercules smote him upon the body, that he made his head reel against a great stone: after that he sprang upon him, and bound his legs with the strenght & force of his hands in despight of the Spant, and he toze the helme off his head, and woulde have slain him, but Theseus prayed him that he would not put him to death

there; but that he would bring him into Thessalonica, to dye by the sentence of the Queen Hypodamia.

Cerberus was not then put to death, at the request of Theseus. Notwithstanding Hercules, bound his hands behinde his back, and after he made him arise, and took him by the beard, and made him go up on the Rock, and there he laid him down, and bound his feet, his hands, and his neck together, in such wise, that he durst not remove. When he had done so, he went down, and entred into the Gate of Hell, and leaving there Theseus, he went so far that he found the Palace of King Pluto, and there came into the same Hall where Pluto was with Proserpina. All they that were there, marbailed at him, when they saw him entred: for they knew not of the overcoming of Cerberus, as they that left all the charge and keeping of their City to him, without having any doubt or suspition: also they were so far from the Gate, that they might not hear of the battel, nor knew of nothing that befel their Porter. Then when Hercules had found Pluto and Proserpina, he had great joy, and knew him by certain marks, he address him towards Pluto, and said: Pluto, by thy treacherous, Sicil is now full of heabiness, for the ravishing of this Lady, whitch thou hast not granted to yeild, and render again to her husband Orpheus. I know not what pleasure thou hast therein, but I will make thee to repent this injury, in following the evil adventure of Cerberus, whom I have vanquished. With these wodds Hercules lifted up his Club, and gave such a stroke to Pluto, that he overthrew him to the earth, so that he moved neither head nor foot. When he had so beaten Pluto, thinking that he had been dead, he assailed them that were there murmuting, and put them all to death lightly with his Club, in the presence of Proserpina, who trembled for fear. Then he comforted Proserpina, and said to her, he was come unto that place to deliver her, and to bring her again to her Porter, and that she shold boldly follow him; Proserpina hearing this, was comforted with the words of Hercules, and followed him.

Hercules opened the doo, and went out, and Proserpina with him. After he addressed him unto the Gate of the Palace, it hapned

hapned that there he found a great company of Citizens, that were advertized of this trap, and they ran upon him unmeasurably pursuing him to death. When Hercules saw that, he willed Proserpina to get her apart. After that he lifted up his Club, and began to skirmish with his enemies with such valour, that he covered all the entry of the Palace with those miserable Tyrants that he slew, for he put to death more then four hundred. So that the other fled and gave it over: and then when he saw his enemies dead and scattered, he took Proserpina by the hand and lead her out of the Gate of the City.

Theseus (that tarried at the Gate, as is said) rejoiced greatly when he saw Hercules come again with Proserpina: he arose and met them and saluted the Lady, and presented to Hercules a Chain of Iron, that he had found at the Gate, and many prisoners bound by Cerberus. Hercules unbound the Prisoners, and took the Chain and bound Cerberus therewith. And when he had buried Pyrothus, he departed from Hell, and took his way with Proserpina, Theseus, and Cerberus, and journeyed, till he arrived in Thessalonica, and delivered Proserpina to the Queen Ceres: and to Hypodamia he presented Cerberus, rehearsting to her and the Ladies, how he had slain Pyrothus. Hypodamia had so great sorrow for the death of Pyrothus, that to recount it is unpossible. All then of Thessaly likewise made great sorrow for their Lord. And to revenge his death, Hypodamia did cause Cerberus to be bound to a Stake in the Theater of the City, where young and old tormented and vexed him thre days, drawing him by the beard, and spitting in his face; after slew him inhumanely. And when Hercules and Theseus, Ceres and Proserpina had tarried there a while in comforting Hypodamia, they took their leave, and Hercules went accompanied with Theseus toward the City of Thebes. But I will leave them, and speak of the aduentures of Philotes.

C H A P. VII.

How *Andromedus* delivered *Lynus*: And how he flew in battel the King *Creon*, and took the City of *Thebes*.

When Philotes had received into his guard and keeping Lynus, Hercules was gone to the succour of Theseus and

and Pyrothus, as before is said: the Marriners took their Ship and sailed all that day without finding any Adventure. But on the morrow betimes in the morning, Fortune that always turneth without any resting, brought to them a great Ship, that drew his course unto the same place that they came from. Andromedus King of Calcide, was Captain of this Ship. This Andromedus was Cozen to Lyncus. When he had espied the Ship where Lyncus was, he made his Galley to row thitherwards, and said: he would know what people were therein. In approaching the Ship of Thebes, Lyncus beheld the Galley of Andromedus, and knew it by the Signs and Flags that it bore. Andromedus demanded of the Marriners to whom the Ship belonged? When Lyncus saw and heard Andromedus, he broke the answer of the Marriners, and cryed to him Andromedus, Ioe here thy friend Lyncus, if thou give me no succour thou mayest lose a god friend in me: for I am a Prisoner, and Hercules hath sent me into Thebes.

Andromedus hearing Lyncus, had great anger, for he loved Lyncus well, and called to them that brought him, and said to them, that they were all come unto their death. And also that they were under his ward. Philotes and his folk, were furnished with Arms and Harness, and made them all ready to defend themselves, and with little talk, they of Calcide assailed Philotes, and Philotes, and his folk employed them at their defense. The battel was great, but ill fortune and mishap turned in such wise upon the fellows of Philotes, that they were all slain. Andromedus had two hundred men in his company, all Robbers on the Sea. These Thieves smote fiercely upon Philotes, and hewed his arms, striking, and giving him many wounds. But their strong resistance profited them but little, for in the end he was taken and bound, and Lyncus was delivered and unbound from the bonds of Hercules.

Lyncus had great joy of his deliverance: thanked his good friend Andromedus. After this he told him how he was taken, and how Hercules had dissipated and destroyed the Centaures. And among other he named many of his friends that were dead, wherewithal Andromedus had so great displeasure, that he swoze incontinently

centinently he would revenge it. That as Hercules, had slain his friends, in like manner he would destroy his kinsfolks. He said to him, that Hercules was gone into Hell. And after demanded, how he would revenge him upon the friends of Hercules: and thereupon they were long thinking. In the end, when he had taken advice. Andromedus concluded, that he would assaile the City of Thebes, and if he might get it by assault, he would slay the King Creon and all them of his blood.

With this conclusion, came thither all the Gallops of Andromedus, in which he had eight thousand fighting men. Andromedus made them to return towards Thebes, and as hastily as he might, he entred into the Realm, wasting and destroying the Countrey by fire and sword so terribly, that the tydings came unto King Creon. When he knew of the coming of the King Andromedus, and that without defiance, he made him ready, he sounded to arms, and assembled a great company, and knowing that Andromedus was come into a certain place, he issued out of Thebes all armed, and brought his people upon his Enemies, that received them joyfully. And set themselves in order against them, and joined their Battails. The cry was great on both sides, spears, swords, darts, gnisarmes, arrows and poleaxes were set on work. Many Nobles were beaten down. Lyncus and Andromedus fought valiantly: King Creon and Amphitiron failed not, there was blood abundantly shed on both sides. The battail was cruel and sharp, so that Andromedus and his people, got ground from them of Thebes, and constrained them to retire: whereof King Creon had great sorrow, and put his men again in array, casting himself in the greatest pres of the battail, where he fought mortally, and made such slaughter among his enemies, that Lyncus and Andromedus heard of the skirmish, and came together. As Lyncus saw the King Creon do marchals at Armes, he gave him three strokes one after another, and with the fourth stroke, he burst his Helm in pieces, and slew him: whereof they of Thebes were soze afraid, and dispersed so, that they were utterly discomfited, and fled: which flight Amphitiron could not remedy, albeit he was strong and of great courage.

Of this overthrow Thebes was hastily advertised. Megara was gone up upon an high Tower of the Palace, and beheld the battail: and saw them of Thebes slain without remeyp, and also turn their backs. The sight of the beating down of the King her Father and the view of the others, made her to cry out of Fortune, and said: Unhappy Thebes, what mischief is befalln thee? Where is Hercules? Alas what is become of him? That he is not here, to defend the Countrey of his nativity, to keep his Wife from her foes, and like a Bulwark, to defend this City from her enemies.

When she had said this, she fell into a swound, and so lay a great while. Then they of Thebes flying, Andromedus and Lyncus followed them so close, that they entred the City with them. And soasmuch as the Thebians were without head and put out of array, and Amphitriion had so many Wounds upon him, that his strength failed: so the unhappy Lyncus and Andromedus took the City, and slew all that might bear Arms, except Amphitriion, whom they found not in the heat. Afterward they went into the Palace, and there they found Megara and Amphitriion in great desolation, with many Ladies and Gentlewomen.

When Lyncus saw Megara (she was so fair and pleasant) he became amorous of her, and came to her and said, Lady weep no more: Hercules the bastard Son of Jupiter is gone into Hell, and there he is dead. You have been Wife of a man gotten in adultery, from henceforth ye shall be Consort and Wife of a man legitimate, and born in lawful marriage: for I will marry you, and piede you more pleasure then ever you had. Megara answered, false Traitor, thinkest thou I am so foolish to give credit to the murtherer of my Father, and enemy of my Lord Hercules? Know thou that I am his Wife, and that I will never have other Husband but him: he is no Bastard, but Son of the Lord Amphitriion, and the most noble man that is in all the World. Lady (answered Lyncus) I am King of this City, you are now at my command, will ye, or will ye not, I shall do my will with you, but I will take respite in my sufferance till to morrow. After these wordes Lyncus sent Megara into a Tower, and made

made her be kept there. After he sent Philotas into a Ioty Prison, and finding there in bondage and misery Priamus the Son of King Laomedon, he had pity of him, and sent him again to Troy, where he was received with great joy of the Trojans.

C H A P V I I I .

How Hercules entred into Thebes in an unknown habit: and how he put to death the Giant Lyncus and his Complices , and his Wife Megara.

W^Hile by the Sword of Lyncus and Andromedus, Thebes was taken, Lyncus exercised there many tyrannies. For Andromedus departed, leaving Lyncus there, with four hundred men of War, to keep the City, and to hold it under his command. Thus were the Centaures revenged. Juno coming into Thebes, rejoiced greatly when she found it desolate, full of Widows and Orphans, and in the hands of Hercules his enemies : then great were the lamentations of Megara: but Amphitriion being nigh her, comforted her. Lyncus came many times to her into the Prison, and requested her love in the best manner he could. But his fair words availed him not, for he found her constant and firm, always keeping inviolable her chastity, and gave him many vertuous answers, whereof this is one, and the last : Lyncus thou hast conquered Thebes, and Fortune hath given it unto thee, whereby thou hast enriched thy self with vices. Thou now hast power to commit on me murther: but thy power, nor thy sins be not so strong, to make my virtue bow to thee. Megara always bewailed Hercules: she lamented so much on a day, that she became all ravished, and in a Trance. That same day, Hercules (being departed from Thessalonica a good while before) journeyed so that he entred into the Realm of Thebes accompanied with many Noble men. He found the Country all destroyed. And he had not gone far, when it was told him, how Lyncus was Lord of Thebes: and how he had slain in battle the King Creon and impisioned Megara.

When Hercules had received these tidings, he was repleted with anger , and said that he would revenge him if he

might. Then he cloathed him with a Mantle above his Armor, and disguised himself: when he had so done, he left there his fellows, and entred alone into Thebes, and being unknown, passed through the Gate, and carried himself so well, that the Porters let him pass through, till he came to the Palace. At the entry of the Palace a Souldier came to him, and demanded what he sought there? Hercules cast away his Mantle, and betook him to his Sword, and without speaking he gave so great a stroke to the Souldier, that being unarmed he clefth his head from the highest part down to the ground. Many other souldiers that were there, seeing the stroke, were afraid, and ran to their Axes and Clubs, and some came and fought with Hercules: but he strok off their heads, and then began to arise so great an uprose, that Lyncus heard it: and thinking it had been his Porters that had quarrelled, he came running down unarmed, to make peace. As soon as Hercules perceived him coming out of the hall, he drew unto him with his Sword ready drawn in his hand: crying Hercules, Hercules, and stroke him so, that he cut off his right arme, and with the stroke he fell to the ground. And he laid upon others, that had no helms on their heads, nor targets on their backs: and then they knew it was Hercules. He slew them so thick, that with the blood that ran down, was made a great rushing, as if it had been a River.

Among these things the Gentlewomen of Megara issued out of the Palace, and went into the streets, crying with high and clear voices, that Hercules was come again, and that he had slain Lyncus. With these cryes, all the City rejoiced, and both old and young, Widows, Wives and Maids, ran and took arms with great courage, and assailed all about the men of Lyncus. There was a terrible battel, and many people gathered together, men and women against their enemies. In a little space all the City was troubled. When Hercules had put to death all that he found in the Palace, excepting Lyncus, whom he put in the guard, and keeping of Queen Juno, and of many Gentlewomen that came unto him, he sprang into the streets, and shewed his sword, and laid down on all sides, and fought so mortally with the men of Lyncus, all about where he might finde them,

them, that by the help of them of Thebes, he made all the party of Lyncus fall by his sword. Then the Thebans rejoiced greatly: and Hercules returned into the Palace, unto the place where the Ladies kept Lyncus. Then Hercules sent to bbreak open the doz of the Chamber whitch Megara was in, soasmuch as they could not finde the keyes, for they that kept her were dead. Megara then full of gladnes turned to her Lord. Hercules, rose up and would have embrased her: but Lyncus that thought on nothing but evil, (by the secret perswasion of Juno) turned him from it, saying: Hercules, touch not my Concubine, for I have known her fleshly, and she is the most luxuriant Lady, that ever I was acquainted with.

When Megara heard the crime, the Traitor charged her with, she fell backward into a swoon, without speaking a word. Hercules being full of anger, and thinking Lyncus said true, he stroke off the head of Lyncus, and with the same sword that he slew the Traitor, he put to death Megara, that was with Childe. Yet the Chronicles of Spain tell, that he slew not his wife, but put her into a Religious house, that he ordained in Thebes in the Temple of Diana, renouncing her company: and it is said, that this was the first Religion that ever was in Thebes. These things accomplished, Hercules went and took out of Pyrion Amphilion and Philotes, and departed from thence soye grieved: so that then, noz a long time after he spake not: and went his way at all adventure, accompanied with Theseus and Philotes, and the Thebans lamented his departure: and he refusing, theyp Crowned Layus the Son of Agenor King of Assyria, soasmuch as he married Jocosta Daughter of King Creon.

C H A P. IX.

How Hercules put to death Laomedon, and destroyed Troy the second time.

KNow, that Hercules, Philotes, and Theseus, departed from Thebes, and went into many Kingdomes seeking their aduentures. And passing by Licia where Hercules was created King, on a day theyp came into Mirmidonie, unto the Palace of

King Eson, whose Son Jason had enterprised to sail into the Isle of Colchos, and made all things ready. When Hercules had been feasted of Jason, and of Duke Peleus, and knew that Jason would conquer the Fleece of Gold, he promised that he would accompany him. And if Fortune would favour him, he would adventure to bring his enterprize to an end. To be brief, Jason and Hercules made ready a good Ship, setting out to Sea, and renewed not their victuals, till they came to the Port of Troy. And then they could not renew them at the Port, for the King Laomedon was then in Troy, and had fortified marvellously the City again: knowing that there was landing at his Port a Ship full of Greeks, he sent down a Messenger, that commanded them rudely, that they should depart thence, and that he was enemyn to the Greeks. Jason (as Captain of the Army) answered courteously the Messenger of the King Laomedon, and prayed him, that he might have victuals for his men; The Messenger answered him, that he should have none there, unless he got it with the Sword. Then Hercules could be silent no longer, but swore to the Trojan, that if he might return from the voyage that he had enterprized, he would yet once again destroy Troy, and not leave one stone upon another. With this conclusion, Hercules and Jason departed from Troy, and by Fortune they were brought to the Port of Lemnos, where reigned a Queen named Hylipyle, who waxed amorous of Jason, as is contained in the History of Jason. In this Port of Lemnos, Hercules was advertised, that there by was a King named Phyneus, which suffered himself to be governed by an avaricious woman, Phyneus had been married to another woman before, and by her had two Sons. These two were wrongfullly banished by their step-mother: and she was so covetous, that she took from the King his riches, and held greater state then he. Hercules hearing thereof, he went and spake to King Phyneus, and to the Queen, and shewed them their vices in such manner, that the two Children were called back from exile, and the King held his estate royal. Then Hercules returned into Lemnos, and setting to Sea with Jason, sailed to the Isle of Cholcos, where Jason, by the help of Medea, conquered the Sheep with

with the steele of Gold, and carried it with him into Greece. Then Hercules commended Jason greatly among his Parents and Friends, and spake of the unkindnes of King Laomedon, how he had sworn to destroy Troy, for the discourtesie that Laomedon had offered them. Then they altogether with Hercules, vowed Troyes Destruction: and concluded upon the day of their departure, and after made ready their shippes, and other provisions. Then Hercules kept his Covenant so well, that at the day concluded, the whole Army put forth to sea, and having a gentle Winde, they shortly arrived at the Port of Troy, with so great an Host, that Laomedon durst not interrupt their landing.

Jason was at that time, travailing to seek adventurers. Hercules had with him many Noblemen, and among others, there were with him the King Thelamon, Ajax, the Duke Nestor, Castor, Pollux, Theseus, and many Kings and Dukes. At the landing of this Port (which was of strong entry) Hercules, that nothing doubted his enemies, caused to sound the Trumpets and Tabors, and made so great a noise with them, that the Walls of Troy, and of the Palace echoed therewith, so that Laomedon seeing (out of one of his Windows) the Host of his Enemies, was a great while, thinking whether he should go to battle against them, or no. So then it hapned, that as he was thus pensive, he looked toward the Parker place, and saw there more then thiryp thousand armed men: which enflamed his heart, that he went and armed him, and (all his thoughts and pensiveness set apart) came to his people, whom he desired to do their uttermost. And after, himselfe trusting in Fortune, issued out into the field in order of Battail, with god conduct: although he supposed Hercules to be in the Army that was landed at the Port, he marched unto his enemies, that were joyful at his coming. And then began the Greeks and Trojans a hot skirmish with such slaughter, that there was many slain. Hercules failed not to beat down his enemies, and casting his eyes on high, espied the Banner Royal of Troy: he laid on the right side, and on the left, with his Club he beat down unmeasurably, that he came to the Banner, and finding there Laomedon, he laid on him.

him with his Club on his Helme, that he pierced his braine pan
and he fell down dead among many Trojans; and ended his mi-
scable life.

After this, he fought so valiantly with them that held the
Banner, that he beat it down; then all the Trojans were dis-
comfited, and cryed fly, fly.. With this cry, they began to re-
tire unes the City, thinking to save themselves. But the Greeks
pursued them so close, that they slew many of them in their
flight. The rest entred the City, so troubled for the death of
King Laomedon, that there was little defence among them. The-
lamon was the first man that entred Troy, and Hercules the se-
cond: and then Hercules found well, he was right valiant.
Priamus was not in Troy at that time, but was gone into the
East, at the commandment of Laomedon, after he was return-
ed from Thebes. Fortune having cast down King Laomedon by
the strong hand of Hercules, the Greeks entred into Illion and
Pillaged it, and did Ransack all the Treasures of Troy. And
they took Exiona the Daughter of the King, whom Hercules gave
unto Thelamon, requesting him to take her, soasmuch as he was
the first that entred the City. And when they had taken all they
thought good in Troy, for a final vengeance, Hercules beat down
the Towers and buildings, and fired them: that they left not
one stone upon another.

C H A P X.

How Hercules and Affer assailed by battel the Gyant Antecon, and
how they vanquished him in battel the first time.

After this general destruction of Troy, when the Greeks
departed, and Hercules had left them, the Greeks return-
ed into Greece with great glory, and Hercules went by Sea,
seeking his aduentures, accompanied with Theseus and Philo-
tes: and arriving at the Port of Alexandria, he found in this
Port a great armie. When the Captain of the Armie saw him
weigh anchor, he knew by the Ensigns of Hercules, that it was
he: for he had heard him commended above all men, he came
unto him full of joy, and said to him: Lord of valour, and trea-
sure

sure of vertue, amongst the people most mighty, and among Kings most resplendant in all glorious vertue, I salute you, and request that I may be your servant and friend, and thus saying, he fell on his knees before Hercules, in sign of humility, he kissed the earth. When Hercules saw the salutation and behaviour of this man, he took him by the hand (and lifted him up from the ground) saluted him, and demanded of him his name. He answered him, that his name was Affer, Son of Mediane, the Son of Abraham, and that in the Army, none was Captain but himself, and that the Egyptians, had ordained him Duke and Leader of the Hoste, to go into Lybia, to destroy the Countrey in revenge of the injuries that the Tyrant Busire of Lybia, had done to them, as Hercules well knew.

When Hercules had understood the name and affairs of Affer, he took him for his friend: and said to him, that he would accompany him to conquer Lybia. Affer thanked him, and brought him into a rich Ship, where he feasted him as much as was possible. They had not long abidden there, but they went to sea with great gladness, for the Egyptians were so joyful and glad to have Hercules with them, that they believed verily, that there might no mishap come to them. Hercules found in the ship of Affer, the Wife and also the Daughter of Affer, whose name was Echee: she was the most fair Gentlewoman in the world; and young and fresh. By the daily sight of her, Hercules became amorous of her, and required her to be his Wife. Echee answered, that of her self she might not accord to his demand: but she said, if Fortune gave me so great a grace that I may be your Wife, I shall have more cause to thank the Gods, then any desert in me. Hercules was well content with the Damosel: and by her persuasion called Affer, and required him that he would give to him his Daughter to be his Wife. Affer thanked Hercules, that he vouchsafed to demand his Daughter: he that was the most excellent of Nobles: and said to him, that he should take her and do with her his will and pleasure. Hercules espoused Echee, by the consent of Affer, and they lay together, paying the due debt of Marriage in such wise, that Echee conceived of the seed of Hercules. After the Marriage, Hercules and Affer
sa leu

sailed so long, that they arrived at the Port of Lybia, where now standeth Carthage, and there they took Land in a night which was clear, afterwards they entred hastily into the Countrey, and besieged the City of Lybia, without resistance, or gainsaying.

In this City was then a great Giant named Antheon, very great above other Giants, the most strong and puissant that was in all the parts of Europe and Lybia, Cirene, Tripoly, in all the Mountains and Isles, inhabited in these Countreys, unto the Isles Fortunate. This King then adverised of the coming of the Egyptians, was passing angry, and swore, that none of them should return into Egypt.

As soon then as he might he did cause his men to arm them, and issued out of the City with a great company of Lybians, and made so great haste to run upon the Egyptians, that he kept no order among his people, whereof he took great harm: For when he came to the battel, he found that Hercules had trained his people, and set them in two battels, of which he lead and conducted the first battail. It hapned so, that they of the said company of Hercules, by force of shot, bare themselves so valiantly, with strokes, that they brought to death moze then fifteen hundred Lybians. When their shot failed, Antheon sprang into the greatest press, as the most valiant, and supposed well to have skirmished with his enemies: but when Hercules saw him come, he laid hand on his Club, and put him forth before, and gave him so great a stroke, that he made his head to bow on the left side. Antheon had his Sword lifted up to have smitten Hercules, when he received the stroke that Hercules gave him, by which his stroke was broken. Nevertheless he laid between his teeth, he would revenge him. So he lifted up his Sword again, and stroke Hercules so vehemently, that with the stroke he brake his Shield. Then Hercules knew that the Giant was a man of great strength, yet notwithstanding, he smote him the second time with his Club: thus Hercules and Antheon gave each other so great strokes, that there came between them of the two parties, both Lybians and Egyptians. There was a great noise of clinking of Swords, and sounding of the Shields and Helms that

that were broken, and Halberds that were dismalled, Shields quartered, and Slaves broken: there was blood largelyp shred on both parties. Hercules and Antheon were parted by force of the p[ro]ys. Antheon by great ire smote without ceasing, upon the fierce Egyptians: Hercules broke the Helmes largelyp with his Club, and what he pleased with the Lybians, and broughte so many to death with his Club, that in little time he passed throughout the whole power of King Antheon, many times in his way he covered the earth with dead Lybians. The first skirmish was strong and damagable to Antheon: for one Egyptian that he slew with his Sword, Hercules with his Club killed ten Lybians. About Hercules was nothing but blood, Hercules made the Mountains to rebound with cryes, the companies to tremble, the Lybians to fly back, with little gain. As long as the day endured he held the battel valiantly, and about the evening, when Affer and Theseus came to the fight, he bestirred himself in such fashion against Antheon that he made him fly, so that the Egyptians pursued them.

C H A P. XI.

How Hercules took King *Atlas*: and how he began to Study the Science of Astronomy, and the seven liberal Sciences.

NOw when Hercules saw the Lybians fly before them, he caused to sound a Retreat, forasmuch as it was late, and with great glory returned into the place that he had chosen to hold his Siege at. His Wife Echee came to him with open arms, and kissed him: she helpt to warm him, and brought him fresh water to wash his face with, and there was made god cheer of all the Egyptian. Contrary to this god cheer, the Lybians were in the City and made greate sorrow, for they had lost neare thiryp thousand men: especially Antheon made simple cheer, for he had god cause: Hercules had so beaten him with his Club, that he might not help himself, but went with great pain to bed, and with sorrow sent for his Physicians and Chirurgions, which came and visited him; and finding him all bruised, said to him that it wold be neare a monthe ere they could heal him. An-

The Second Book of

heon considered his case, sent and desired of the Egyptians Truce for the space of a month, offering to send them dailp a certain number of cattel, and a great quauity of biawals. Then he commanded all the Kings and Princes that were his Tributaries, and sent unto his neighbours, praping them that they wouold come and succour him with their men of Arms, in the most hasty wise they could. This peace so made, Hercules began to remember them, that before time he had heard Philotes speak of a King named Atlas, that he was the most wise man and runnigest of all the world, that he dwelt in a Castle standing on the top of a very high & uncertain named Atlas, after the name of the same King. In this remembrance Hercules being covetous of the science of Atlas, called Philotes and said to him that he wouold go into the Realm of King Atlas, and that his intent was to seek there his aduenture. Philotes answered, that he could bring him into the Realm, for he knew the Country. Then Hercules called Affer, and Theseus, and charged them that they shoulde alway make good watch. And took leave of them and his wife, saying that he wouold hastily return. This done, he and thre Marriners with Philotes, went unto the Seain a Galley finely made, and sailed into the Mediterrenian Sea: they had speedy Wind and Fortune was good to them. In little while they came into the Strait of Gibralter. And then Philotes shewed unto Hercules the Mountain, and the Castle where Atlas was at that time abiding.

When Hercules saw the Mountain and the Castle, he wene and took land jopously: Then he took his Club, and commanded Philotes and his Marriners to abide them there. So he wene toward the Mountain, and it happened he met wi. h a man that descended down from the hill, and he addrested him toward the said man to hear some tydings, and demanded him from whence he came? He said, I came from the Castle that ye may see yonder on high. Whither go ye, said Hercules? unto the City of Mercely, answered the stranger: the King Atlas to whom I am servant, hath sent me thither to publish his commandement unto the Citizens, that within six days they shoulde be furnished with their Arms, for to accompan him to

go unto the war of the great King of Lybia , which requested instantly to have his succour . Wherefore if ye will serve him in his Armie , and be his souldier , go up and ye shall finde him in his Castle studying the science of Astronomie . The Servant of King Atlas with these words went on his way , and Hercules went up unto the Mountain , and came to the Gate of the Castle , where he found four Knights that demanded of him what he would have ? Hercules answered , his will was to speak to the King , for certain matters that concerned him . The four Knights (thinking nothing but god) brought Hercules within a great Hall , wherein were all the men of King Atlas , assaping them with Swords and Axes , forasmuch as they had heard say , that they should go to Wars , and they were all armed .

When these Knights had brought Hercules thither , they gave knowledge unto the King , that a strange Gyant asked after him , and would not tell them the cause why ? Then Atlas went down , and found Hercules armed in a Lyons skin , and asked him what he was ? then he answered , he was Hercules that hath enquired Phylotes and the Garden with the Sheep of thy Daughters : I am now come hither soz to conquer thee with thy sciences . Wherefor it behoveth thee that thou do to me obesiance , and give over to help the great Antheon mine enemye . And if thou wile not do so , Arm thee hastily , and defend thee with Arms , and that I command thee : If thou wile not consent thereto by love , I will make thee accord thereto by force . Atlas was exceedingly discouraged , when he knew by the mouth of Hercules that it was he that had conquered Phylotes , and had slain the Gyant his fellow , taken his sheep , and also newlvp had assailed by War Antheon , to whom he had promised to give succour : and also considered , that he willed he should peild himself to him , his heart then began to swell for anger and pride , and in great rage he said to him . O thou presumptuous Hercules , how art thou so hardy as to come alone before me ? thou that I may not love ? know thou that I have had manyp a displeasure by thy outrage , for Phylotes was my great friend : and now thou art come to renew this displeasure , and that I peild me unto thee , is in tyme intention .

Atlas with these words went into a Chamber fast by, and commanded that every man shoulde arm him, as they did, Hercules had always his eye upon him: to the end that he shoulde not escape him. When he was arm'd he came against Hercules, and challenged him. After he gave him a stroke with his sword fiercely. With the cry and with the stroke all they of the Fortress assailed Hercules. Then he put himself in defence, and laid about mightily by the rigour of his Club, and with twelve strokes he slew twelve of his enemies. After he wounded many other, and spared long the blood of Atlas. But in the end, so farre much as Atlas, gave great strokes to Hercules, Hercules smote him upon the Helme, without imploying all his strength, and gave him a wound in the head, that all astonied he bare him to the earth. Then they of the Fortress durst no more adventure to assaile Hercules, neither durst they adventure to relieve Atlas, but fled thence out of the Castle, and Hercules abode there alone with Atlas, and the dead bodies. So in the end when Hercules saw they had given it over, he took Atlas, and made him to cry him mercy. Then he went into his study, and took all his books, which he laded upon a Camel, and constrainted Atlas to follow him. And when Hercules had done in the Castle all his pleasure, he departed accompanied with Atlas, and with his books, and brought him down to the sea side, to the place where Philotes happe

When Philotes saw Hercules come with Atlas, and his books, he had great joy, and tooke acquaintance with Atlas, who was so sorrowful that he could not speake: then they entred into their Galley, and went unto the sea: Atlas was sorrowful, and troubled with the wound he had in his head. Hercules requested him instantly, that he would teach him his science. Atlas would in no wise do it at the beginning of his sorrow: but when he had conuersed and tarred with Hercules, as well for the bounte he saw in him, as by the perswasion of Philotes, which affirmed that Hercules was the most noble and vertuous man that ever was, he began to teach him all his sciences: wherein he learned and profited by quick and sharp wit, that he attained to all, and that afterward he became the best Phylosopher, and the most perfe

perfect Astronomer in all the world. Thus studying, Hercules returned with great honour into the Army of Affer, and found at his coming, that his wife had brought forth a fair Son, which the Egyptians had Crowned King of Egypt, where he reigned afterward, and was called Dedon.

When Affer saw Atlas, and knew how Hercules had vanquished him, he marvailed much of his prowess which was so great, and of his wisdom that attained to such high things. But Hercules bent all his wit and study to learn the science. In the mean while a little and a little the time passed, and Antheon assembled a very great hoste, and was all healed of his wounds, and the Truce failed and expired, whereat the Egyptians had greet joy: for they yet hoped to have victory of their enemies. And the Lybians hoped to revenge them of the shame that Hercules had made them receive. When the Truce was expired, the day following Hercules made ready his battails of the one side, and Antheon ordained his on the other side. Antheon made three battails, the first of twelve thousand fighting men, the second of twenty thousand, and the third battal of thirty thousand. He then ordained himself King and chief Captain of the first battail: in the second, he ordained the King of Gerulie to be Governor: and in the third, he made the King of Cothulie. And then when he had well set them in array, and trained them, in a morning he made them to march joyously against his enemies, expecting nothing but the hour when Hercules would charge them.

C H A P. XII.

How Hercules assembled his battaile against Antheon King of the Lybians, which he put to flight, and slew the King of Cothulie.

Hercules had made of his folk two battails, the first whereof he conducted. Affer and Theseus guided the other. When he saw the Lybians march, which made the greatest tumult and noise in the world, he went forth before, and his Company followed. Then began the Trumpets to sound, and Tabours to make

make great noysse: the cry was great, they began shaply the battaile, whereof Hercules and Antheon made the assay by a swift course, and with sharp Swords smote so soze together, that Antheon brake his Sword, and the Iron of the Sword of Hercules pierced the Shield of Antheon and his arms on his right side, by which he had a wound where the blood sprang out. Antheon was almost dead with sorrow when he felte the stroke, and saw that his Sword had done but little to Hercules: he took his Sword, and Hercules took his, and they smote each other so hard, that Hercules bare Antheon unto the earth with one stroke, and had slain him, had not the Lybians run upon Hercules on all sides, they haue him so great an assault that he knew not to whom he might attende. Then Hercules imployed his Sword upon the Lybians. The Egyptians assembled them eagerly upon their enemies. Antheon relieved himself all ashamed of his fall: applying all his puissance and strength to revenge him, not upon Hercules, but upon them of his party. This Antheon smote eagerly on the one side, and Hercules on the other. Antheon fought with great fiercenes and anger, and Hercules by Prowess. The fiercenes of Antheon was great, but the Prowess of Hercules was so excessive great, that the Lybians fled him, and when they saw him they trembled for fear, at this battel, before the Sword of Hercules all bloody. Then the great routs of the Lybians were soze afraid, and kept no array: he smote off heads, and laid them down to the earth: his folk that were destroped by Antheon he gathered together again. He made such work that the Lybians had the worse, and Antheon sent hastily to the King of Cothulie, that he should come to his help.

The King of Cothulie at the sending of Antheon, departed, wkening to have come to the skirmish: but when Affer and Theseus saw him, they went against him, and hindred him. Then began the fight so great and mortal, that Theseus and Affer slew the King of Cothulie, beat down his Banners, his recognisances, and his Cortulions, and smote so soze upon their bodies, that they went back, and were constrained to cry for help. The King of Getulie seeing this evil adventure, came un-

to the rescue, and found the Gerulians discomfited, at this coming the noise and strokes began to renew: many a valiant man, and many a powres was shewed there. Many shewed their vertue and strength, and many were slain there. Theseus did marbals, but always the Gerulians held them together, and fought against Theseus the space of thre hours, and lost but a few of their people until the time that Hercules brought the armes of King Antheon to discomfiture, and made them fly, to save themselves, the Gerulians, then were discouraged in such wise, that after they had seen the Armes of King Antheon discomfited, they could not lift up their Arms to defend them; but were slain by little and little; and in the end they were brought to such a straignt, that they knew not how to save themselves. Then they fled out of the place, dispersed in the fields, without Captains or Leaders. And Hercules put himself forth in the press before all, among them that fled first of the Lybians, so that he came to the Gate of the City with them, and began to smite, so unmeasurably, that he put to dyceth the Lybians flying thither, and the Povertys, and all them that did resist him. Also he made the Egyptians to enter into the Town. And Antheon seeing fortune against him in all points, fled into his Palace, not accompanied as a King: but went at large to the fields, by the conduic of four Moors onely, that brought him into Mauritania.

CHAP. XIII. How Hercules slew Antheon.

IN this manner Hercules and the Egyptians entred into Lybie, and subdued it by force of Armes. And Antheon fled into Mauritania, where he assembled new folk hastily. They of Lybie yielded them all to the mercy of Hercules. When Hercules had thus daunted them of Lybie, and their neighbours, he made Affer King, and named it after him Africke, and said that he fought not for his singular profit and covetousness, but for liberality, and to exalt vertue. O most valiant and noble Hercules, there was never man born among the Panims more liberal, more noble, or more vertuous. He would not be King of all the

the wold, he was liberal, and imployed his conquest well and wisely, and gave all his gifts advisedly. When he had made As-
ter King, he enquired what laws they held, and established am-
ong them the sacrament of marriage. For at that time the
Women were there, all common, and when it hapned that the
Women had Children, they gave to the men after their Phis-
ognomies: and thus saith Aristotle in his politicks.

Besides this sacrament, Hercules ordained unto the Afric-
ans, that they should keepe the Laws of Greece, and with politick
governement, made the Africans live reasonably and ver-
tuously. And above all other things, he made them have the or-
der of marriage in great reverence. When Hercules had or-
dained all this, sydings came to him that Antheon was come
again to chase him, with many Moors that followed him. Then
he returned toward Antheon and the Moryans, and smote them
down with his Club, so deadly, that he made it red with their
blood, slew them all and put them to flight so cruelly, that An-
theon abode alone against Hercules, and fought against him body
to body by great strenght, and gave him many strokes hard to
bear.

But Hercules gave him so many and so large strokes, that the
Giant knew not how to save himself, and thought to have fled.
But Hercules that ran as swifly as an horse ran after him, and
embraced him in his arms with all his might, and liffeid him
up into the air, and bare him unto the Mauritane. And when
he came nigh unto them, he cast him down dispightfully to the
earth, that bruised and crushed him: Antheon abode there dead.
And his death turned unto the Moors so great abashment, that
they lost all their strenght, and were slain by great excess without
remedy: they lost there the King Antheon, the King of Ma-
ritane, the King of Tangie, and many other Kings, and all the ho-
nourable of the battall; for in the end they all fled, in which
flight was rauen and subdued the Seignior of Africk, and the
City of Mauritane.

C H A P. XIV.

How Hercules and Theseus fought against the two Damosels of Scythia.

In remembrance of this victory Hercules made in the field a statue of a man sleeping, in the place where he had put to death Antheon, and under it he buried the body of Antheon. And as the Image, which was made of the bone of an Elephant, was set up, the neck of the Image began to sound like as it had been a man sleeping, wherefore the Moors had afterward the sepulchre in great reverence and worshipped the Idol. After this statue thus accomplithe by Hercules, he went by Tingie and Ampelosie and by many other Countreys, and conquered all the Country, that now is called Affrick, and gave all to Affer, and Hercules returned into Lybie, and there he found Echee his wife dead by a grievous sickness: wherefore he made marvaious great sorrow. Then to forget this sorrow, he took leave of King Affer, and the Egyptians, and thought to have departed thence, but as he was taking leave, a Damosel strangely arrayed came unto him and said, Lord of Lybie, the Queen of Scythia, Ladies of Egyp, of Cappadocia, and of Asia, have sent me unto you: which Ladies have conquered the said Countreys, in taking vengeance of the misfortune of their husbands now late dead: and have abandoned their Countrey because of the great outrage that Verores King of Egypt made in Scythia. And sozal much as ye be of the Linage of the Egyptians, they send to you, that ye submit unto their obedience, to do with you what shall please them: or else that you come against them in battel, to prevent the shedding of blood. And they let you know, that they have god right to subdue you, and that if there be among you two Knights, that against two of them will do feats of arms to try their lives, they wll deliver unto you two Ladies in place convenient, upon condition, that if the Ladies overcome you, you shall be holden as vanquished, and be at their commandment: and if your men overcome the Ladies, they shall be reputed as overcome, and shall be subject unto you.

the wold, he was liberal, and imployed his conquest well and wiselpe, and gave all his gifts advisedly. When he had made As-fer King, he enquired what laws they held, and established among them the sacrament of marriage. For at that time the women were there, all common, and when it hapned that the women had children, they gave to the men after their phisognomies: and thus saith Aristotle in his politicks.

Besides this sacrament, Hercules ordained unto the Africains, that they shold keep the Laws of Greece, and with politick government, made the Africains live reasonably and vertuously. And above all other things, he made them have the order of marriage in great reverence. When Hercules had ordained all this, sydings came to him that Antheon was come again to chase him, with many Moors that followed him. Then he returned toward Antheon and the Moryans, and smote them down with his Club, so deadly, that he made it red with their blood, slew them all and put them to flight so cruelly, that Antheon abode alone against Hercules, and fought against him body to body by great strength, and gave him many strokis hard to bear.

But Hercules gave him so many and so large strokes, that the Gvant knew not how to save himself, and thought to have fled. But Hercules that ran as swiftly as an horse ran after him, and embrased him in his arms with all his might, and lifted him up into the air, and bare him unto the Mauritanes. And when he came nigh unto them, he cast him down dispightfully to the earth, that bruised and crushed him: Antheon abode there dead. And his death turned unto the Moors so great abashment, that they lost all their strength, and were slain by great excess without remedie: they lost there the King Antheon, the King of Mauritane, the King of Tangie, and many other Kings, and all the honourable of the battail; for in the end they all fled, in which flight was taken and subdued the Seignior of Africk, and the City of Mauritane.

C H A P. XIV.

How Hercules and Theseus fought against the two Damosels of Scythie.

In remembrance of this victory Hercules made in the field a statue of a man sleeping, in the place where he had put to death Antheon, and under it he buried the body of Antheon. And as the Image, which was made of the bone of an Elephant, was set up, the neck of the Image began to sound like as it had been a man sleeping, wherefore the Moors had afterward the sepulchre in great reverence and worshipped the Idol. After this statue thus accomplished by Hercules, he went by Tingie and Ampelosie and by many other Countreys, and conquered all the Country, that now is called Affrick, and gave all to Affer, and Hercules returned into Lybie, and there he found Echee his wife dead by a grievous sickness: wherefore he made marballous great sorrow. Then to forget this sorrow, he took leave of King Affer, and the Egyptians, and thought to have departed thence, but as he was taking leave, a Damosel strangely arrayed came unto him and said, Lord of Lybie, the Queen of Scythia, Ladies of Egyp, of Cappadocia, and of Asia, have sent me unto you: which Ladies have conquered the said Countreys, in taking vengeance of the misfortune of their husbands now late dead: and have abandoned their Countrey because of the great outrage that Vctores King of Egyp made in Scythia. And sozal much as ye be of the Linage of the Egyptians, they send to you, that ye submit unto their obedience, to do with you what shall please them: or else that you come against them in battel, to prevent the shedding of blood. And they let you know, that they have god right to subdue you, and that if there be among you two Knights, that against two of them will do feats of arms to try their lives, they will deliver unto you two Ladies in place convenient, upon condition, that if the Ladies overcome you, you shall be holden as vanquished, and be at their commandment: and if your men overcome the Ladies, they shall be reputed as overcome, and shall be subject unto you.

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Hercules

Hercules hearing this message of the Ladies, answered the messenger. Damosel, since the Ladies of Scythia be so valiant that they have conquered the great Realm of Egyp, Cappadocia, and of Asia, they may be doubted. Nevertheless, to prevent the effusion of blood, and to defend the Africans from their bondage, you shall return to them and say, that the battell of two Knights against two Ladies, is agreed unto them, to be done to morrow upon the condition that you have laid. Then Hercules, Affer, and many other promised to hold these things and did great honour unto the Damosel.

The Damosel having done her message, returned unto the Ladies, which were entred a great way in Africk, and told them word for word the answer of Hercules. The princiall of all these Ladies, was Synope and had two sisters so expert in arms, that they feared no Knight of the world, the one was named Menalippe and the other Hippolita, Anon, as the Ladies had receiveth these rydings of the Africans, they had great joy, and holding opinion, that Africk was won by the strength of Hippolita and Menalippe, whodid marbails in Arms, they ordained that they should fight with the two Knights: and so they were on the morrow ready in the fields.

At the hour that was ordained, Hercules and Theseus (sitting on two horses, with a great company of Africans) rode into the place that the Ladies had chosen to do feats of arms in. There were the two Ladies abiding in a fair place armed and well mounted on good steeds, and by them were other Ladies in great number. As soon as Hercules and Theseus had espied the two Damosels, they made them that followed to stand, and sent unto the Damosels to know what they would do. The Damosels answered the two Knights, that they were ready to do deeds of Arms against them, under the condition of their quarrel. And if they were come they would come forth.

Hercules and Theseus, with this answer took their spears, and spurred their horses, and made signs unto the Damosels. And they furnished with shields and spears, ran against them so expertly, that they seemed of heaven and not of earth, and at the coping of their sharp spears, the strokes were so great on both

both sides, that Hippolita and Theseus bare each other unto the earth, in likewise did Menalippe, and Hercules. The Africans marvailed much to see the two Princes born down, and yet the Ladies of Scythia marvailed much more of the Damosels. When the Knights and the Damosels found themselves lying on the earth, shame smote them to their hearts. Nevertheless each of them got lightly up, and with great courage took their Swords, and approaching smote each other fiercely, that the Ladies and Knights felt the strokes. Hippolita pursued her man Theseus, and Menalippe kept her unto Hercules. The strokes of Hippolita were great, and did great grief unto Theseus. Theseus enforced himself strongly to avenge him; and could not well come to his purpose, Hercules overcame Menalippe lightly with his Sword, and put her in his mercy, but Hippolita maintained her force so mightily against Theseus, that she had put him to fapple, had not Hercules been, that said to him: Brother, what shall this be? Where is the Prowess of Theseus? Shall that be daunted by the Chivalry of a Damosel? If it be so, certainly all men shall have shame of your dishonour.

These words began to awake again the blood of Theseus that was afore asleep, and to lighten his courage, in such wise that he recovered a new strength, and put himself forth, and began to smite with such force, that he made the Damosel recant, and took away her Sword, and conquered her: whereat the Ladies were much grieved, and especially the Queen Synope, which then sent to Hercules her arms, in token that she was vanquished, praying him that he would restore again the two Damosels. And Hercules took the Arms of the Queen, and sent to her Menalippe, and made peace with her for the Africans upon condition, that they should give Hippolita in marriage to Theseus, who was amorous of her. So then the Wedding was made in Africk with great honour. And the Ladies hearing of the marvellous Act of Hercules, praised him, and held themselves happy to be vanquished of him.

C H A P. XV.

How Hercules began to waxe amorous of Dejanira, and how Achelous and Hercules had battail the one against the other, and how Achelous was vanquished.

After the Conquest of these Ladies, Theseus tolke leave of Hercules and of After, and returned into his Country, to bring home his Lady, and went from Hercules to Calcedonia, which lyeth opposite to Achaya, and Arcadia, to see a fair Lady of excellent beauty, that he had heard greatly recommended by a Calcedonian that was in his company: By Sea, and by Land, he came into Calcedonia. The King of that place had to name Oeneus, and had two Daughters, the one named Dejanira, and the other George. Dejanira was the fairest, and that was she that Hercules came to see. When Oeneus had knowledge that Hercules came into his Countrey, he had great joy, and received him, embrasing him so honourably, as was possible. In entering into his Palace, the Queen and his two Daughters, George and Dejanira welcomed Hercules. Incontinent as Hercules cast his eyes upon Dejanira, that was the fairest woman that ever he saw. He fel himself marvailously ravished. This desire entered into Hercules all full of rapes of Love, piercing into his heart as suddenly as the rapes of the Sun, passeth through Oals.

Dejanira had so much beauty, and was so well accomplished, but to her might be made no comparison, not onely in beauty, that with her in wisdom and bonty. She was the most precious treasure of Calcedonia, and thither came many Ladies, Gentlewomen and others. Her neighbours were all amorous of her, and especially King Achelous, that was strong and puissant. This King had great leigntorise, and marched thzaugh the Realm of Calcedonia. But when Hercules had been there a space, passing the time sevpouly, in beholding the behaviour of Dejanira, it hapned on a day that the Messenger of King Achelous, came to Oeneus and said to him, that Achelous demanded if he would give him his Daughter, and that if he would not give her to him

Him at this time, he wold molest his countrey, and make him war. At this message, Oeneus was troubled, and answered the messenger, that on the morrow he wold give him an answer. All that day Oeneus was pensive and abode alone: and to pass his melancholy, he came to Hercules. When Hercules saw him so pensive, he adjured him earnestly that he shold tell him the cause of his pensiveness, who told it him and said, Lord Hercules since it pleasest you to know of my grief, I will tell you the cause. There is here by a King my neighbour, named Achelous, great, and fierce, which hath many times desired to have to his wife Dejanira my daughter, I have not been willing to accord the marriage, forasmuch as I knew this King a man of evil life. And for this cause I have had many menaces of him, and also this day his messenger is come again to me, and he hath said, that if I give him not my Daughter at this time, he will make war. Surelly Hercules if ye see me pensive it cometh to me by this occasion, for I have not yet given him his answer, but I must give it him to morrow,

Nevertheless, I have concluded in my self, that I will not give unto him my Daughter. And now when I see verily, that by the refuse of my Daughter, it must needs be that war will ensue, know well that I am displeased: for war is the eternal desolation of the Countrey, perdition and waste of the people and gods.

Sir (said Hercules) it is needful unto a man that he take and bear all that Fortune will. As ye say, war is not increasing of people, but diminution: yet by that extremity, it is expedient that a man rejoice in his right. Right comforteth the courage of a man, and the courage of a man comforted, bringeth him oftentimes to glorious victory. A brute beast disgarnished of reasonable wit, fighteth for his nest with his claws, and with his teeth. What shall a man sensible and endowed with wit and reason, do with any assault (namely in his own Land and Territories) Nature willetteth and instructeth that where corporal force faileth, vigour and vertue of courage worketh, and that they fight for their Countrey. Take Courage then in your right, and tell your enemies: ye have received me worshipfull, and in receiving

ceiving these tidings, I will help you if it be need, and I suppose if Achelous assault you, he shall repent him.

With these words the King Oeneus comforted himself greatly, and the day drew over. On the morrow Oeneus called the messenger to Achelous, and said to him, he should come no more to demand his daughter, for that he was not minded to give her to his Master: and furthermore if he made war against him for this cause, he had intention to defend himself unto the death of the last man of his people. The messenger returned with these words and told them to Achelous, and all that he found with him. Achelous was not content with R. Oeneus, and as he that was overmuch smitten with the love of Dejanira, began to assemble his men of Arms, with an intent to make war on King Oeneus, and to take from him his Daughter. Hercules was then in Calcedonia, and oftentimes he was with Dejanira in gracious conferences. He found her so well addressed in all honest manners, that all the day he was most part with her, in the night he did nought but dream and think on her: howbeit he said nothing that concerned his amorous desires, willing first to shew them his power in Arms. It hapned on a day he opened a window that was by the Garden of Dejanira, and calling his eyes down he saw Dejanira that late upon a green place, accompanied with many Ladies and Gentlewomen. Then he set all his mind to contemplate the excessive beauty of her. After he desired her, saying, O Dejanira thou that hast not the prerogative to know the hearts and thoughts of men, if I should say to thee the tenth part of the love and desire I have to thee: thou couldest not believe it. I have gone many a Countrey, and seen many a Realm, and many a Treasure, I have desired many a thing. But of all, to come to my wildest bliss, I was never in so great thought as I am for to get your Love. The same hour that Hercules spake by himself, Dejanira was not idle: she had Hercules in her remembrance, and in her heart; then being rich in the points of Love sown between variations of hope and despair, she was surprized in all her vapnes with the heat of that fire that burneth amorous hearts. This fire was hard to quench, or to cover the right piercing sparkle. She lay down then upon the grass,

grass and began to say in her minde. Alas Hercules, what shall Dejanira do? She cannot come to attain your Love, I was wont not to deigne to behold a man, and then said, that neither Prince nor King shold have my love. Now am I in another minde, and desire no other thing, but that I shold be your wife, I had supposed to have remained and continued a pure Virgin, and I onely was disdainer of men, contrary to the requestes and admonitions of the Ladies: these be now far other tydings. With these words she reased a little, and began to think on many other things. At this point, as she thought on Hercules, and Hercules, on her, tydings came thither, that Achelous was coming to besiege the City, by land and by sea, and that he was very near. For these tydings arose in the Palace a great murmuring, that came to the ears of Hercules and of Dejanira: their spirits were troubled in such fashion, that Hercules left to behold Dejanira, and then she left to think on Hercules, and both went to the King Oeneus.

Quonag Hercules came unto the King, the King saw him, and said to him, that his enemies were very near the City. Hercules answered jopously, that it behoveth to go feast them: and willed that he put his people in arms. At this answer of Hercules, the King did sound to Arms, and with this sound all Calcedonia was moved, and each man made him ready. Hercules and his Greeks were ready in a little space. The Calcedonians assembled by great companies in the Palace. When they were assembled, the King and Hercules brought them into the field, and Hercules put them in order, that done, he did cause them to march, the Calcedonians and Greeks, and each party approached so nigh, that there was nothing to do but to smite. Hercules made two battalions, the first with his people, the other with Calcedonians. When they came to the point to mee, Hercules went to the Calcedonians, and in the presence of the King, said to them, see here ye may see your enemis that set little by you, for they come into your Lordship to assaile you, I pray you that the great courage of them abate not your courage. Ye onght herein to have the ferenesse of a Lyon, the puissance of an Elephant, and be gready as a Gryphon, to deliver you without end,

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from the fierce enmyt of the King Achelous, in keeping your Country, your Dominion, your Honour, your Treasures, your Wives, your Children, and that more is, your lives. Be ye then studious to do well, be ye inflamed with desire of vengeance, be ye covetous of glory. If ye shew not your selues valiant at this time, ye may not have any thing but beggary, or servitude to death: for your enemies will do unto you all the evil they can, if they have victory over you. These words wrought in the hearts of the Calcedonians, and gave them marvaulous courage. And all they with god will, desired the battell. When Hercules had finished his exhortation, he went to the battell: for it was come to the point to fight. Then were there great cries on the one side and on the other, Taboys, Trumpets, Clarions, Harness and Weapons, began to sound: Knights began to stir at the entry of the battell. Hercules and the Greeks shot, and drew largely upon their enemies, and made Achelous abashed, forasmuch as he hoped not to have found so great resistance with the Calcedonians. Then they cast their eyes upon the Banner of Hercules, and seeing the great Lyon that was painted therein, they began to imagine that there might be Hercules, of whom was spoken throughout the World, for his vertues, and his strength.

When they were thus imagining, the shot failed, with great slaughter of the party of Achelous. When the shot was so failed, Hercules tooke his sword, and went up and down among them of Achaya, that were in the first front of the battell of Achelous, and there made an hole so great, that the Calcedonians and the Iconians wan upon them at the first jouning, and made the other party go back, whereof Achelous had great sorrow: he tooke to him twenty Knights, which were chosen and came and ranged with them there, where Hercules scattered and brake the battell of the Achavans. There he approved his courage lustily, Now this strong Spant and his Horsemen fought valtaunch, but the Greeks and Hercules dyed their Swords with their blood, and the strife was so great, that men might see nothing else but heads and arms fly in the field. Hercules smote no stroke but it was the death of one of his enemies. Achelous in like manner

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stroke for stroke, smote down one of the Iconians. The residue of their folk did the best they could, yet could not the Achayans confound and put back their Adversaries, howbeit they were alwaies four against one: and the Iconians were in great number, and they had always fresh supplies sent them. In this mannes the two puissants foughte together more then four hours. Lowe wrought sore there, in Hercules and in Achelous, both of them made their Swords to flourish covered with blod. They met oftentimes and smote each other, but never durst Achelous abide before the Sword of Hercules, for the horrible strokes that he saw Hercules give, but he put him in the pres as soon as he had smed him.

In this battel, Hercules performed wonders, and Oeneus took a great pleasure to behold him: but the Achayans had therein displeasure, for they that saw him, were no more assured to escape the death, then he that feeleth the sword in the hand of a Tyrant. There received no man a stroke of him, but he abode in the place: he made so great a slaughter that no man can well write it. In the end King Oeneus with all his Calcedonians came to the battel: in his coming the Achayans received loss upon losy, and peril upon peril. The King Oeneus made many of his enemies to dpe. Hercules shewed his puissance more and moze: by his well doing he put the Achayans all out of array, and after unto flight, and the los of the field turned greatly unto the damage of King Achelous: for Hercules chased him shamefully into his shps, and made him to lose twelve thousand Achayans.

CHAP. XVI.

How Hercules put to the worst the King Achelous, and how he espoused Dejanira.

After this victoyp, when Hercules saw that King Achelous labed himself by the Sea, he called King Oeneus, and said he would pursue his Enemy, and deliver the world of him: after which an hundred of his chosen men tooke leave of the King Oeneus, and went to Sea, following after Achelous, recom-

from the fierce enmyt of the King Achelous, in keeping your Country, your Dominion, your Honour, your Treasures, your Wives, your Children, and that more is, your lives. We ye then studious to do well, be ye inflamed with desire of vengeance, be ye covetous of gloriy. If ye shew not your selues valiant at this time, ye may not have any thing but beggerly, or servitude to death: for your enemies will do unto you all the evil they can, if they have victory over you. These words wrought in the hearts of the Calcedonians, and gave them marballous courage. And all they with god will, desirched the battell. When Hercules had finished his exhortacion, he went to the battell: for it was come to the pointe to fight. Then were there great cries on the one side and on the other, Taboys, Trumpets, Clarions, Harness and Weapons, began to sound: Knights began to stir at the entry of the battell. Hercules and the Greeks shot, and dreyw largely upon their enemies, and made Achelous abashed, forasmuch as he hoped not to have found so great resistance with the Calcedonians. Then they cast their eyes upon the Banner of Hercules, and seeing the great Lyon that was painted therein, they began to imagine that there might be Hercules, of whom was spoken throughout the World, for his vertues, and his strength.

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stroke for stroke, smote down one of the Iconians. The residue of their folk did the best they could, yet could not the Achayans confound and put back their Adversaries, howbeit they were alwaies four against one: and the Iconians were in great number, and they had always fresh supplies sent them. In this maner the two puissants fought together more then four hours. Both wrought sore there, in Hercules and in Achelous, both of them made their Swords to flourish covered with blood. They met oftentimes and smote each other, but never durst Achelous abide before the Sword of Hercules, for the horrible strokes that he saw Hercules give, but he put him in the press as soon as he had smot him.

In this battel, Hercules performed wonders, and Oeneus took a great pleasure to behold him: but the Achayans had therein displeasure, for they that saw him, were no more assured to escape the death, then he that feeleth the sword in the hand of a Tyrant. There received no man a stroke of him, but he abode in the place: he made so great a slaughter that no man can well write it. In the end King Oeneus with all his Calcedonians came to the battel: in his coming the Achayans received loss upon loss, and peril upon peril. The King Oeneus made many of his enemies to dye. Hercules shewed his puissance moe and moe: by his well doing he put the Achayans all out of arras, and after unto flight, and the loss of the field turned greatly unto the damage of King Achelous: for Hercules chased him shamefully into his ships, and made him to lose twelve thousand Achayans.

C H A P. XVI.

How Hercules put to the worst the King Achelous, and how he espoused Dejanira.

After this victory, when Hercules saw that King Achelous labed himself by the Sea, he called King Oeneus, and said he would pursue his Enemy, and deliver the world of him: after which an hundred of his chosen men took leave of the King Oeneus, and went to Sea, following after Achelous, recom-

The Second Book of

mending him to George, and Dejanira. In the Night, Oeneus after the departing of Hercules returned into Calcedonie, and told his Wife and his Daughters, the high prouess that Hercules had done in the battel, how he had chased his Enemies, and gone after with two hundred men. The Ladies George and Dejanira were right joyful of the victory, but it grieved them soze that Hercules with so little a company pursued Achelous: and above all other Dejanira was greatly vexed at the enterprize of Hercules, so soze that she went into her Chamber, and was constrained to weep, and not to have joy in heart until the return of Hercules. Now to return unto the purpose touching Hercules, when he was put to the pursuit of Achelous, he entered into his Realm and followed him so nigh, that he was constrained to withdraw himself into a strong Castle standing by the sea, Hercules besieged Achelous in this Castle. When Achelous saw that Hercules pursued him with so little a company, as with two hundred men onely, he called his leaders of his men, and among other things told them, that it was a shame to suffer themselves to be besieged with so little a number of people. They answered he said truth: and concluded the same hour to issud out, and raise the siege, and forthwith they sounded to arms with shott counsel. It was not long after that they issued out of the Castle, but Hercules espying them, knew that they came to the battal, he set his men in array, and went alone to his enemies, as he that doubted nothing. When Achelous saw him come, he began to make a great sigh, and cryed unto his people, upon him: saying that it was he with the Club that had chased him out of Calcedonie, and promised great gifte unto them that belaboured him with strokis. But when his folk knew that it was Hercules, they made courtesie each to other, to go before, and trembling as the leaf on the Tre, they durst not abide the weight of his Club: but without smiting of any stroke suruied their backs, and fled into the Castle.

Achelous seeing the behaviour of his folk, and the fear that they had of Hercules, thought that he should have dyed soz sorow: so he went and entred again with them into the Castle. And Hercules returned with his people, laughing at the poy dealing

dealing of his enemies. Hercules began to think on Dejanira, and Achelous began to imagine how he might annoy the Calcedonians : he had there one of his Captains, that said unto him : Sir, ye know well that your strength, may not compare unto the strength of your enemies : We are ten against one, but that may nothing help us : for the mighty Grent that is with them, is enough to bury us all, and destroy your Realm. Consider ye then, since it is so, that open puissance and plain strength may not be used at this time , it is expedient to imagine some subtily, to grieve the Calcedonians : and it is my advise that there shall be made a great flaming light in the Sea , such as I shall well devise, so as by that means they that have besieged us, may be deceived lightly. This flaming light must be by night, and it shall be great and forcible : we will make it secretly : as soon as our enemies shall see it, they will leap out of their Tents, and go unto the Sea to see the marvel, peradventure without any Arms , for they dread us not , and then we will set on them, and shall finde them unfurnished and unprovided of their Arms, and consequently it may ensue, that of them all we shall make a notable riddance.

When Achelous heard this counsel , it seemed to him good, and he woulde that it were effected in such manner as he had devised. The devizo^r did make an hundred Torches, which were finished in fifteen days. During these fifteen days, Hercules assailed many times the Castle , where Achelous was , but he might never do any thing thereto, for the Fortres stood upon the Sea , and in a strong Countrey, and could not be gotten by assault, and Achelous could have succours from no part : for, betwixt this Castle and Achaya , was a great Countrey. When the fifteen days were passed, and the Torches were made, on a night when it was peaceable from winde and storm , they that carried the Torches issued out of the Castle, four of them unto the Haven , where was left but one little Boate which was on ground, and had not long time before put to the Sea. And if ye demand where the Ships were become that Achelous brought to this Port , I say that Hercules had caused to take them , and sent them to the Sea , to the intent that Achelous should not

esape him, nor take awaþ the Ships by nÿght. The Achayans then came to this little Boat lying on the ground, and plied them that they brought it afloat on the Sea, as secretly as they could, and entred therein, with all that to them was necessary. King Achelous put himself in ambushing with a thousand of his men, nigh unto the place where he thought the Calcedonians would go out to see the light that should be made. And when they that were in the Sea, knew that it was time to light their Torches, they set them on fire, and put them round about the Bank, wherein were made as many holes as there was Torches. And so as they imagined they did. The Knights that kept the watch of the host of Hercules saw it, and loze marvelling at this light, awaked Hercules and their fellows, and shewed them the light. As soon as Hercules saw the brightness of the Torches, he would know what it was: and then approched the banke of the Sea, and his company with him, and had not been long there, when King Achelous did cause to light an hundred Torches that he had probided, and after he issued out of his ambushing with his thousand men, and ran upon Hercules, and assailed him and all his men fiercely. But when Hercules saw them discover themselves, he set his people in order in the best manner he could, by the light of the Stars, and received his enemies couragiously, where began a right dolorous battel: for the one smote upon the other verþ furiously, and there were many wounded and dead. The skirmish was great, Achelous thought to come at unawares, but he was valiantly resisted, and lost many of his men: and Hercules met Achelous, and smote him on the Helm that he foundzed, and it gave him a wound on his head, that the blood gushed out, and moreover, he took him, and delivered him to twelve of his men to keþ. There were geat cryes, and geat abundance of strokes of Swords. Then were the Torches quenched, and put out by the force of the smiting of the Achayans, which desired greatly to rescue their King: and so they abandoned their lives in the heat. But when their Torches were quenched, by little and little, they began to cool them, and withdraw them, for they saw nothing at all. When they were withdrawn, Hercules assembled his folk, and said

said to them, that he would assail to take the Castle, and that they should follow him hardily and fiercely: and anon, when he saw his enemies return unto the Castle, he ran after and staped them, and put himself in the thickest of them, smiting with his Club on the right side and on the left, he made a right large place. And by this way he led his people unto the Gate of the Castle, where he entred with them that fled, and there made so great a slaughter of his enemies, that with little resistance, the same night he put to death twelve hundred, and the other fled into the City of Petrace, from whence they were. In this battel, and the battel that had been in Calcedonie, all the men of Achaya were slain, except four hundred which saved themselves by flight. For Achelous had taken all his men with him, his Country and his City Petrace, was all destroyed. When Hercules had taken the Castle, afterward he went into the City of Petrace: and entring into all places without resistance, he set this Realm into the hands of King Oeneus, and he tarried not long after he had subdued this Realm, but returned, as hastily as he might, to see Dejanira: and there he was received with so great glori, joy and triumph, that no man can rehearse nor write.

The Poets report this conquest that Hercules made upon Achelous, signifying that Achelous fought first in likeness of a man, and being vanquished: he after changed himself into a Serpent. This is to be understood, in subtilnes and in malice, as he did in assaulting Hercules by night. To conclude, he fought in the likeness of a Bull, and Hercules brake one of his horns: that is to be understood, that at last Achelous was as fierce as a Bull, for pride and sorrow that he was taken: and Hercules brake his horn, that is to be understood, he brake and destroyed his Realm.

C H A P. XVII.

How Nessus took Dejanira from Hercules, when he passed with her over the River: and how Hercules slew Nessus with an Arrow.

Great was the feast that King Oeneus made for the histories that Hercules had achieved, upon King Achelous: for he

he feared him passing soe. Hercules at his coming presented to him Achelous and his Realm, and said to him, that he shold have it without any deuyl. The King Oeneus sent King Achelous into exile, and acknowledged himself greatly beholding to Hercules, whom he honoured marthalously. Then Hercules took to his heart again amorous conceit: in like manner did Dejanira, she had sovereign joy to see Hercules, and desired uone other thing. Not to be tedious, when Hercules had been there a space, he required King Oeneus that he would give him his daughter to wife. Oeneus agreed, and according to him, and Dejanira consented with better will. The Wedding was solemnized pomptiously, and they went to bed and lay together. Soon after, when Hercules saw that his Father in law had his Realm in peace, he tooke leave of the King Oeneus, and departed from Calcedonia, with Dejanira and his people, to go by land into his Realm of Iconie. Hercules had always in his journay Dejanira by him: he loved her exceedingly, and had great solace in her beauty: and if he had not studied with Atlas, he could not have abstained him from beholding her beauty. In passing the time pleasantly, in the manner that folk do that be new married, Hercules journied so far, that he came to a quarter of Thessaly, where the River of Hebenus runneth, and arrived on this River, which was deepe and broad running impetuositly, and had neither bridge nor plank to pass over, but there was a Centaure named Nessus, that spen: there his litle, by the means of a litle Boat, in which he carried the people over the River,

When Hercules had found this Nessus, he came to him, and demanded of him how he and his folk might pass the River? Nessus knew Hercules since the time he had vanquished his fel-lows at the Wedding of Pyrothus, answered that he might not pass the River, but by his litle Boat. And if he would pass, he wold with god will do him the pleasure to set him over. Hercules thanked Nessus, forasmuch as he saw that the boat was but litle, and the time was disposed to raine. he wold that Dejanira and her Damosels shuld pass first. Dejanira and her Maidens entred into the Boat. Nessus rowed, and in the rowing

rowing he beheld Dejanira, and looked on her so much, that her beauty ravished him. For as soon as he was come over on the other side, he told Dejanira, she shuld be his wife, and catching hold on her, he took her en his shoulders, and bare her away: wherefore Dejanira and her Damosels made great cries. Hercules seeing that the old Gyant bare away Dejanira, which he would resist to his power, bent his Bow, and shot an Arrow upon the Gyant, with so great cunning, that he smote him on the right side unto the heart, and gave him his deaths wound. The Bow of Hercules was so great and strong, that no man could bend it but himself, Nessus by the wound that Hercules gave him, began to feel the appzoaching of Death, and to suffer sharp anguish, he ran a great while after unto a Waller, where he fell down, and considering that his life had no recovery, he implored the end of it, to imagine how he might do displeasure to Hercules, talking to remembrance, that he had a most terrible and mortal popson about him, he said to Dejanira in great malice. Fair Lady, the love of you hath caused me to receive the death, which displeaseth me not so much, as that Hercules shall enjoy you, who deserve a far worthier man. Hercules is no true Husband, but the unfaithfulest to his wife, that ever was. Forasmuch as I have singular pitie of you, and your beauty constraineth me to do you pleasure, I will give you here a precious thing, it having such vertue, that if you boyl it with one of the shirts of Hercules with the blood that runneth out of my wound, and give the shirt to Hercules, that he ware it, he shall never after love any other woman nor Lady but you.

And with these words the Gyant took the popson, and tempered it with his blood, and wound it in a linnen Cloath, and gave it to Dejanira. The foolish Dejanira giving credit to the words of the Gyant, took the popson. The Gyant charged her, that no man should touch it bare, saying then it would lose its vertue after the touching: and with that, he gave up the Ghost and dyed pitifully, so Dejanira escaping safelij from his hands: purposed that she would keepe that popson secretly at all aduenture, to help her self, if it were need. While these things passed between Dejanira and the Gyant, Hercules was much perplexed
for

for Dejanira. As soon as he had smitten him on the right side with his Arrow, he unclothed himself, and cast his Gown, his Harness, and Club, over the Water, by his great strength, and leaping in, swam over unto the other side, then as he put on his rayment, Dejanira (again accompanied with her Damosels) came to the River, furnished with that venomous popson. When Hercules saw Dejanira return, he imagined that he had slain the Gvant, and demanded where the Traitor was. Dejanira answered not at first to this his demand, but said unto him. Alas my Lord, in what peril have I been? What oppression? What despott of joy hath oppresst my heart? The traches of mine Arms where yet is seen, the print of the hands of the Gvant, shew in what displeasure I have been: The cursed glutton Gvant bare me unto the depth of a deepe valley, where death approaching by the stroke of your Arrow, made him to fall down, and he would never let me go until the last sight of death. Surely I have suffered a great jeopardy, but thanks be to the Gods, since I have found you again, I am sufficiently avenged of mine enemy whom I have seen die miserably.

C H A P. XVIII.

How Hercules fought against Hydra, the Serpent of the Moor Lerna, and slew him.

Hercules and Dejanira having kissed each other, Hercules went unto the place where the Gvant lay dead, and so farre much as he found him deprived of life, he let him lie there to the beasts and birds, and took his Arrow that lay by him. This was the Arrow that Achilles was slain with after in the Temple of Phœbus in Troy, for the love of Polixine. Then Hercules and Dejanira came again to the River, and Hercules set over his men, and went from that place to the City of Lerna. The King of the City did great honour to Hercules, receiving him as honourably as he could. Among divers talk, Hercules demanded rydings of him. The King answered that he knew no other, but that in a great place there abode a monster, half a man, and half a Serpent, that murdered many of his Realm. For he said,

said, that all the men, women, and children this monster can find, he slayeth with his tail that is invenomed, with his claws and teeth destroying and devouring all. And so it will come to pass that this Country will be desolate, for the Labourers nor Merchants dare not go by, with less company then two hundred men: and if they be less, the Monster assaileth them, like as he hath done many others.

Hercules was passing glad and joyful of these tidings, and said to the King: Sir, I have laboured hitherto for the Common weal of many Realms, and yet have I the will to persevere, and do the works of vertue. Know ye then, since I am here arrived, I will do somewhat for the weal of this Country, as I have done for many other. And I have intention to morrow to do my uttermost endeavour to travell towards the monster, to abide the adventure of vanquishing him, or to be vanquished of him. This Monster was called Hydra, soasmuch as he dwelled in the Waters. When Dejanira heard the enterprize of Hercules, that he would go alone, and abandon himself in so great peril, she began to weep, and make so great sorrow, that no man could appease her, nor make her stint her weeping. Hercules comforted her the best he could, so did Atlas and Philotes, and shewed her the glorious deeds of Hercules, to give her hope in this adventure. But all could not avail, she so loved Hercules with all her heart and might. She required him with her eyes charged full of tears, that he would abstain from so high an enterprize, saying, that it was no wisdom for a man to expose himself to so eminent dangers, and that God had sent the Monster into the Country, to correct and chastise the people. Notwithstanding Hercules was very ardently in love with her: yet her tears that she wept, nor her prayers, nor her reasons, could cause Hercules to break his purpose, nor leave off the adventure. But early in the morning he cloathed him, and departed from Lerna, and took his way towards the Sea, wherein was the Monster.

This Sea was long, and three Miles in compass, as the Chronicles of Spain rehearse, and all environed with Fountains that sprang out of the high Mountains. In the middest of

this Plain was a great Lake, wherein dwelled the Hydra on dry land. When Hercules was come unto this place, the Hydra that never slept with both eyes, had always the neck outstretched on high, and the ear open, espying him, suddenly came against him running with great force. Hercules abode, when he espied the marvellous Monster, and had great pleasure to see him: He was ten foot high, and had as long a tail: he was foul and covered with hair: He had his body armed, and in his right hand held a naked Sword, and in his left he carried a Shield, Hercules thus beholding him, suffered him to come to him. Then the Monster spake to him, and said, Poor Gnat, whither goest thou? Behold this Sword, sharply on both sides cutting: yet was there never man that heard me speak, but he dyed by the point of this Sword. Forasmuch as I am the wisest Creature that ever Nature made, I am accustomed to make a question to such men as I find, and then destroy them if they cannot answer thereto. I finde in my Realm people dull as beasts, without understanding, and have therefore destroyed their blood, so will I do thine, if thou canst not assytle a Sophisme that I shall make unto thee. O thou man-Serpentine, (said Hercules) thine Eloquence, thy Prudence, thy cruel Sword, foul and polluted with infinite homicides, make me nothing abashed, nor discourageth me: I sought thee, and am come hither to destroy thee. And I will not only assytle one of thy Sophisms, but as many as thou canst devise: and know, that if by force of my wit, I assytle thy Sophismes and falacious arguments, I will do to thee like as thou wouldest do to me: and if it happen that thy science may not overcome me, yet defend thee with arms, and that thou keepe thy life as well as thou canst.

With these words, the Monster made unto Hercules seven Sophismes one after another, all falacious and subtil: Then when Hercules had given solution to one, the Monster replied by seven Arguments. Yet Hercules, full of Philosophie, and expert in all Sciences, made answer so substantially to all his falacious Arguments, that he set him at a Non-plus. For this cause the Poets feign this Hydra had seven heads, as it appeareth in the first Tragedy of Seneca, and say that when Hercules had

had smitten off one of the heads, seven other heads came again in the same place. In the end then, to pursue this matter, when Hercules had so disputed, the Serpent peilded to Hercules, in such wise as he wist not what to say. Hercules said unto him: Serpent inhumane, we have fought long enough with the tongue. Take thy sword, I may no longer with hold my hand from smiting thee, and assay if thou be as subtil in arms, as thou art in language. Powz fool, said the Serpent (which was full of Pride) Knowest not thou, that by my part Serpentine, I have infected all this Countrey? And I will this day drinke thy blood, and devour thy body: wherefore make watch, and keep thee well.

Without moze wozds Hercules enhaunsed his sword, soz to have smitten his adversary, but he could not so soon hulfe him, but the Serpent gave him first two strokes, one with his sword, and the other with his tail, wherewith he had almost smitten him down to the ground. Yet Hercules abode standing, and with his sword lifted up, he smote the Monster upon the Helm with such strength, that he crushed the Helm, and made him a wound in the head. At this stroke the Serpent was full of fury, and with his sword smote Hercules the second time upon the helm, that the sparkles and the fire flew out, and the Helm was brocken, &c.

Hercules that never before had received so great a stroke, promised him that he would revenge it, and smote him right angerly. Their strokis were great and deadly, they smote each at other long, and they were both of them of great courage. But when Fortune had enough cherished them both, she turned against the Serpent so earnestly, that after many strokis, Hercules smote his sword within the Helm into his head, and bare him dead unto the earth.

Hercules rejoiced greatly, when he saw the Monster put to the foyl, and went soz to fetch the King of Lerna, with Dejanira, and his folk, and brought them to see the Monster. When he had shewed them the Monster, he made a great fire and burn-ed it. Wherefore there were given unto him great praises. He was brought to the City of Lerna, with great glory of La-

dies and of Gentlewmen, who conveyed him unto the Kings Palace singing melodiously. Dejanira then rejoiced greatly in the triumphant victory of her noble Husband. When Hercules had tarried there a while, he departed thence, and went to Athens, where Theseus received him gloriously. Then Hercules and Atlas held School in Athens, for as much as they of Athens were quick of wit, and gat themselves all to learn Sciences. There they were a great while, introducing and informing them of Athens in Phyllo sophie, but especially in Astronomy. Atlas profited in such wise, that the Students there said, he sustained and bare the Heavens on his shoulders. A noble vertuous man. When Hercules had spent some time there, and studied so long that his Doctrine had given light unto the Athenians, he departed from thence with great bemoaning, and brought his wife unto the City of Lycia. And then was so greatly renowned, that from all the Realms of Greece, there came daily to him Noblemen and other, to profit in Virtue, Nobleness, Honour, Arms, Philosophy, Astronomy, and all other Perfections.

C H A P. XIX.

How Hercules went into Spain and fighting on the Sea, vanquished King Gerion, and took the City of Megiddo.

About the time that Hercules flourished in virtue, and his Name was born from Realm to Realm by glorious Renown as the Chronicles of Spain rehearse, there was a King of the City of Megiddo, that standeth upon the River of Gau dien, that through his Tyrannical dealings, began to make his name have a great report, by many tyrannies, that no man could tell the third part. This Tyrant had to name Gerion, he was King of Andalosie, and Destrcadure, and also of the Mountains of Galicia, and Portugal. The Poets feign, of this Tyrant, that he had three heads, soasmuch as he had two Brethren, great Giants, which were all of one Nature, and complexion, and they were so united together, that all that the one would, the other would: they were never in discord. Gerion was

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the wort of all. He caused to be made a Temple , in the City of Megidda, and ordained all they that were Noble shold there have their Image and Sepulture : and that men shold make the remembraunce of all the men of note that he shold slay, to the end, there shold be a memory of them hereafter. Thus he and his Brethren tyrannized, not onely over strangers, but his neighbours, and pitied no man, insomuch that he got him an evill name : And the Africans whom they persecuted moare then any, went and complained to Hercules, by Asters command, as to the onely destroyer of Tyrants and Monsters, and request-ed him, to deliver them out of that Tribulation. When Hercules understood the complaint of the Africans, and was adver-tised of the Tyranny that Gerion and his Brethren used: He designed to go into Hesperie, and promised to the Africans, that they shold have shortly tydings of him. And asked them of the state of King Affer. And when they had told all that they knew, they returned with great joy into their countrey. Hercules from thenceforth, disposed him to go into Hesperie, wherefore his wife Dejanira made great sorrow. The Renown of this voyage was spread in all the Country. In short time there came moare men of Arms into Lycia, to serue Hercules then he sent for, he was so god, bountifull, wise and valiant, that he gave away all his spoils, wherefore ebery man would follow him, for no man serued him, but he rewarded and enriched him in wealth and happiness. When his Army was ready, he took leave of Dejanira, and departed out of the Realm of Lycia. Many a tear was shed at his departing, as well of Dejanira, as of his Schollars that learned of him. Theseus and Hispan, Atlas and Philotes, were with him. During this voyage, he studied oft times with Atlas, and was never Idle, without doing some-what that ought to be remembred. He arrived in Africk, where he found Affer, who received him worshipfully. From Africk Hercules passed by the strait of Gibralter and went into the Gades, that now we call Galicia, and peopled the Countrey forasmuch as he found there godd land, and delivered this people unto a noble man named Philistines. This Philistines, as Bo-cace rehearseth in the Genealogie of Gods, was son of King Agenor,

Agenor, Son of King Belus. Philistines then raigned in Galicia, and was after named the Priest of Hercules, for when Hercules had vanquished the Tyrants of Hesperie, he founded there a Temple, which he held after in great reverence. Always as Hercules peopled and inhabited this Land, he did cause to be made Pillars or Columnes high and marvaulous great, and set them upon the Sea: and upon every Pillar or Columne, he made an image of hard stone in the likeness of Hercules, clad with the skin of a Lyon. And one of the Images held a Table wherein was written with letters of Gold, Pass no further to seek land, nor go to conquer further any Realms in the West, for thou shalt finde no more Land, &c.

The noble Hercules went then into the Country, where standeth now the City of Sivil, which was not then founded, and found by his science, that there should be builded a City of great renown: in memor thereof, he set up in that place a pillar of hard stones, and thereupon set an Image holding in his hand written, there should be made one of the greatest Cities in the world. This land of Galicia appertained to Gerion. Then when Hercules had made this pillar, and set it whereas now standeth Sivil: he had a great desire to begin to build the City, for the Country was very gode and commodious. But Atlas by the science of Astronomie, counselled him to the contrary, shewing him by certain signs, that it was by destiny that another should build the City. And therefore nigh the Pillar, he made a column of white Marble, upon which stood the Image of Hercules great and rich, that held one hand against the East, wherein was written: Here hath been Hercules. And with the other hand he shewed the writing that the other Image held.

These things accomplished, Hercules departed from thence and left to Inhabit and keep the Country eight hundred men of his, of the Country of Scythia, that were strong and expert in Arms, and with god will they abode there, because the Country was plentiful. Then went Hercules by the banks of the Sea, into the last and furthest part of Europe, and sailed so far that he entred into the River of Guadiana, where the

Tyrant Gerion dwelled, and abode in the City of Megidda. The same time that Hercules entred into the River, Gerion went up to the top of an high Tower, where he mighc se all about the Countrey, to espy if any person came, upon whom he mighc exercise his Tyrannyc: He had not been long there, when he beheld the River, and saw the Army of Hercules: And seeing this Army, he had great joy, for he thought in all haste he wold overcome them. Without other delay, he assembled his Complices, and sounded to Arms. Within a little while all his men that were ready with arms, came unto him to know what he wold: When Gerion was armed, and ready to go to the battell he declared to his people his intention. Then entring into his Galley as hastil as he could he went from Megidda, approaching toward the Greeks. Thus rowing forth, it hapned that he met a little Boat: And from as far as he saw it coming, he went against it, and arrested it. In this Boat were no more then two Marriners and Hispan. Gerion then called Hispan, and demanded of him whither he went, and what he was? Truly sir, answered Hispan, I am a Greek, and have intention to go to the King Gerion, that is now in his City of Megidda, to dispatch a message I am charged with. Messenger (said the King) if ye seek Gerion, ye need go no further, for I am he, whom ye speak unto. Sir (answered Hispan) since that you be he to whom my message appertaineth, I let you have knowledge in the name of the vertuous Hercules, that he is an enemyc to your vices; and to correct your great and abominable trespasses, he is come into your Dominion: Messenger (answered Gerion) how is Hercules so presumptuous as to take upon him to come and correct my vices? He knows little with whom he hath to do: go tell him, that he shall finde me but it shal be too soon for his health, and that I will feast him in such wise ere he escape me, as I have been accustomed to feast strangers. Hispan departed with these words, and returned to Hercules, and told him word for word what Gerion had said unto him: moreover he said, he would meet with him speedily, prepared and ready to begin the battell. When Hispan had finished his message, the Gallies of King Gerion appeared and were seen from far. Hercules and

The Second Book of

the Greeks had great jop and began a loud shouting, in sounding Trumpets, Fifes, and Tabours. Gerion and his folk seeing and hearing their Enemies, they likewise began to shout, and make a mervailous great noyse. The Air was filled with a great and jopful noyse. In this outragious noyse, the two Hosts approached each other. At their encoutring was not spared Darts, round stones, nor Arrows. They of Hesperie had abundance of Darts, whiche they used and cast on the Greeks as if it had been rain. The cryes redoubled on the one side, and on the other: so that there were many slain and hurt. They were all men of War: each man bare him valiantly, and amongst all other, Hercules having his Bow in hand, slew as many enemies, as he shot Arrows. The batte dured long. When it failed, they fought hand to hand. Then began the Battel to be eager and hard. Gerion shewed himself boisterous, and expert in arms, and ut to death many Greeks, but for one that he slew, Hercules slew ten of the Hesperiens.

At the encounter of the Galleys where were many hurt, Hercules took his Club and smiting one of the Galleys, that thought to have grappled and boarded his Galleys, he made it cleave in sunder, and the water came in so suddainly that the most part of them in that Galleys were drowned, without engaging. After this, Hercules came to another Galleys, and there did marvails: all that he hit with his Club were dead, or soze hurt. Some he brained, and of other he brake legs and arms. It seemed to thunder with him: he did so bestir him, that each man fled from him, and there was no man that withstood him, or durst abide him: When he saw this, he put himself forth to exploit great astaies. Leaping from Galleys to Galleys, and made so great daunger, that his people by his god example abouaded in valour and prissance, and the Hesperiens diminished: and had so much damage that all things went against them. Gerion considering, that fortune was his enemyn, sounded a retreat, and left the battel.

C H A P. XX.

How Gerion assailed Hercules the second time, before Megiddo, how Hercules slew his brethren, vanquished, and constrained Gerion to flee.

When Hercules saw his enemies busie to withdraw, he sough-
ted the retreat, soasmuch as it was near night, and also
because he had enclosed the Galleys of Gerion, that they might
not return into his City without passing by him. When the
two Armies were withdrawn Gerion in the darkness of the night,
shipped and went into the City of Valeritia, wherof one of
his Brethren was King, and put him there in safety, in purpose
to make the greatest Army that he could to come upon Her-
cules. Hercules after the retreat, anchored his Galleys upon the
River of Gaudiana, and passed there that night: on the mor-
row when he saw that Gerion and his folk were fled, and were
not upon the Sea within sight, he rowed up unto the City of
Megiddo, took land and assailed fiercely the City. The assault
was eager and sharp, and the Megiddians desended themselves,
but they were so dis-furnished with men of War, that they could
not hold out, but opening the Town to the Greeks, yielded to
Hercules. Thus was Hercules Lord of the principal City that
Gerion had, he entred into it, and the Greeks with him. The
City was well provided with victuals. So that since they de-
parted out of Greece, they found no where so good Fortune. Her-
cules held him there a space of time, searching in what place he
might finde Gerion. During these things he went unto the Tem-
ple, to thank his God. In this Temple were many Sepul-
tures, garnished with verf faire marvailous histories. Among
other, there was one passing rich: for the remembrance of Ge-
rion, of fine gold, environed with thirty Kings, whose heads
were smitten off. Hercules abode at this Sepulture, and de-
manded of the Citizens wherefore served the Statues and Im-
ages so rich. A Citizen said to him that they were the Se-
pultures of the Noble men of their Realm, and that King Ge-
rion had brought up that custome to make these Sepultures, to

have remembrance of them that were valiant in Arms. Furthermore (said that same man) as soon as in this Country a man hath put a Nobleman to death, then he maketh a remembrance of that dead man upon his Sepulture. And so much as King Gerion in his time hath slain thirty Kings, he caused this Sepulture to be made which you see, meaning to be buried here in the end of his days. When Hercules heard this, that the Citizen said, he answered, he held himself happy he had escaped the Sword of such a Tyrant, that put so many Kings to death, and made his Prayers to his God: After this he returned to the Palace, and there came to him the Messenger of King Gerion: who by the power of his Master, commanded him to avoid the City, and the Realm, or else make good watch. Hercules answered that he was entered into the Realm, and into the City, with strength of arms, and he would not go out thereof, untill one had taken from him his Sword by force of Arms, or untill the time that he put the Countrey in bedience.

The Messenger returned from Megidda, with this answer to Gerion, who was with his two Brethren: they took the words of Hercules impatiently, and sware theyp would avenge them of him. To be short, theyp went to the Sea with a great Army.

They rowed and sailed with all their strength unto Megidda: the Wind and Fortune suffered them in few daps, to arrive at the Port: Hercules was advised of their coming, who suffered them to take land, and let them rest that day: they were fifty thousand men. When they landed it was late, and seeing the Greeks made no defence at their landing, they said one to another, that they durst not come forth and fight them. Thinking all to have won advantage, thererupou concluded, that on the morrow theyp would assail the City very early. Upon this conclusion, Gerion and his Brethren considered of things appertaining to the Assault, menacing greatly Hercules and his Greeks who were then in Megidda, thinking likewise on their affairs; not onely in the intention to defend them from their enemies, but to issue out the day following, to assail them by Battel, as soon as the night passed. A little before the Sun ri-

sing,

sing, on the morrow, Hercules made two battalions. In the first, he put a thousand fighting men, and conducted them. In the second he put the residue of his Army, and made Theseus Captain of them. After this, when he had very well trained his people, and set them in good order, he admonished them to do their endeavour, and minded them of certain things, but could not finish his speech: For that same time Gerion, and his brethren, with their folk, made their approaches to assail the City, and made so great noise, that all about it redounded.

When Hercules heard this uproar, he opened the Gate, to behold what new things was there. And at the issuing out he saw his enemies hast them to the Forts and Walls, with Ladders and other Engines fit for an assault. Then he began to laugh in himself, and bade his men follow him: and went streight way forth to begin the skirmish.

When Gerion saw Hercules, he knew him, by his skin of the Lyon, and his Club, and shewed him to his Brethren, that marvailed of him, because he came alone upon them. Loe here is our mortal aduersarie (said Gerion) he is full of pride, and setteth little by us: Let us assail him all thre, and destroy him: all the gold in the world shall not save his life. Hercules with these words, came so nigh the thre Giants, that he could well speak unto them, and said: Ye evil Tyrants, lay down your weapons: It is now no time to assail the City, it behoveth you to dispose you to enter into battel. The battel is ready, begin at me, and I at you, and let us fight together till more come. With these words he lifted up his Club and charged the stroke so sore upon one of the thre Brethren, that he cast his shield, and all astonied bare him to the earth. When Gerion and his other brother, saw their brother so born down, they smote with their Swords upon Hercules, with great fury, and so implored their strength, that they brake off part of his Armour. With these two strokes of their Swords, Hercules received more then an hundred darts upon his body, howsoeuer the Swords nor Darts were not so hard tempered, that they could pierce the armour of Hercules, nor Hercules left not to walke with his Club, but he lift it up on high and stroke it upon the second bro-

ther of Gerion, so lustily, that from the top to the Helm he hau-
ed him, and smote him to the ground, like as if a great Rock
had fallen on his head.

Gerion was soye afraid to see so great a stroke, and with a won-
derful angry and fierce heat, he laid upon Hercules, and gave him
so great a stroke upon the Helm with his Sword that he made
the fire spring out: but the Helm was so hard that the Sword
could not enter. Then was Hercules embirc ned with his En-
emis, and was smitten in many a place upon his body. The He-
sperians desired soze to see their Swords dyed with the blood of
Hercules, but Hercules put himself in defence, joyous that he
mighc employ his strength upon them.

And when he proved him thus upon one and other, and would
suffer none to come nearer then his arm and Club could reach,
and that his enemies more and more came about him, Malien
that was Nephew to Ulisses issued out of Megidda, with a thou-
sand men of the Army of Hercules. And seeing so great a com-
panys about Hercules, was assured that he fought there, he and
his people addredded them thitherwards, making so great a cry,
and setting on so valiantly, that in bearing down all before
them, they came and found Hercules where he had slain more
then six hundred of his enemies, and that he feared nothing.
They that bare the Scaling-Laders and other Enginges were
constrained to cast them down, and go to the Battel, which was
grieuous and hard: and there were many Knights slain. Ge-
rion for his part, bestirred himself terribly: His Brother that
was first beaten, after he was carried out of the presse came un-
to the field again: and in his coming he made great rowme among
the Greeks, he was strong and puissant, and bare a very heavy
Guisarme, the edge of whith was thre great foot long, he did
marbails with this Guisarme, and beat down so many of the
Greeks, that the nysle arose greatly about him. And this noise
and larum came to the ears of Hercules. Then Hercules left
them that he fought with, and as soon as he saw the Gyant, that
dealt with the Greeks as he wold, not well contented with that
Guisarme: lifteq up his Club, and smote the Gyant upon the
Shoulder, employing his strength in such wise, that the shoulder
broke.

broke and bare him down to the ground, not fully dead, but in worse estate: for he might not relieve himself, and must needs dye under the feet of the men of Arms very miserably.

At this time Theseus and Hispan, with the residue of the Greeks, came unto the battel very joyfully, and finding their enemies out of array, and without any conduct, they skirmished among them here and there, and slew so many that all the place was covered. Hispan and Theseus cleft the heads of many Knights: they were expert in feats of arms. At their coming they made their enemies to retire, and wan upon them with so god fortune, that by their means Gerion lost above thirty thousand men. In short space y battel was such about Hercules, that his enemies knew not where to save them. And Gerion being advertised of the death of his second Witcher, turned his back and fled unto the Sea, blowing his horn, anon they endeavoured suddenly to put themselves to flight, and they that could save themselves, saved them without delay. Hercules, Theseus, and Hispan with about twelve hundred Greeks followed them swiftly: entring into some of their Ships, but had not Marriners so ready, as the other, wherefore they were a little letted.

C H A P. XXI.

How Hercules pursued Gerion: and vanquishing him, put him to death, at the port of the Corogue.

Then was finished the Battel for this day, to the great loss and dishonour of Gerion, and the honour and profit of Hercules, Malion abode in Megidda, by the appointment of Hercules, to keep the Greeks that abode there, and take the spoil of their enemies. Hercules on the other side sailed after Gerion, who perceiving him was soye afraid, and fled: his flight during thre days. Gerion had god Marriners, who kept them warily from boarding the Ship of Hercules. Sailing by the Medicerian Sea, from Coast to Coast, now before, and now behind, but the end was such, that on the fourth day they were constrained to abide Hercules at the battel upon the Sea, or descend to land at the Corogue in Gallicia. To use the death,

whereas

The Second Book of

whereof they were in doubt, they left the sea, and took the land, at a port imagining that they should well defend them against Hercules, for they were ten against one. As soon as they had taken land at the port of the Corogne, they trained them about the port to defend the sea, which was strong to take. And then Gerion warned his men, saying: here is the hour of the day that we must dye or overcome our enemies. Fortune hath done us the worst she can, she was wont to make all strangers tremble before our swords. Now she maketh us to tremble before a little number of people. Alas what shame is this. Since we are at this point, there is no way but to avenge this shame. If we avenge us at this time, we shall recover our honour. Fortune hath brought us into a very good port, as if she will raise us again, and make us conquerours of our adversaries: let us now defend the port. Avenge our blood, avenge our sorrow, and avenge our damage.

In the mean while that Gerion encouraged thus his folk, Hercules and his company rowed so nigh the port, that they were come to strokes. The Hesperians cast upon Hercules round stones, darts with sharp irons on the end, spears and swords. Against this the Greeks took their shields and covered them, and put them in despite, to win the port. But the casting of the Hesperians was so mortal, that it constrained their enemies to abide, and not approach the port. They had at this port great abundance of stones. The Hesperians kept well the entry more then three hours, so that the Greeks could finde no way nor means to remedy it. At the end of three hours, Hercules very sorrowful to see his men troubled, thought he would enter into a little boat, and so adventure himself alone to win the port.

Then he that doubted no stroke of any mortal man, entred into a little boat, bearing it himself, with help of the wind, which were for his advantage, hopped up the sail, and adventuring as fast as he could, he brought the boat unto the port, but he received more then an hundred strokes with stones: that his sail that stood up an end by force of the wind, was smitten full of holes, the cords broken, and the mast overthrowen, and the boat almost filled with stones.

Notwithstanding Hercules ceased not at all fr in his enter-
prise, but through he passed by all the strokes of his enemies,
labouring so that he took land, and thrust himself among the
Hesperians, and there he began to smite with his Club, on the
right side, and on the left, end long, and over-thwart, with
such an abundance of valour and prowels, that all the place
was so red with their blood and brains. Theseus and Hispan, and
fiftie of the Greeks best armed, by the example of Hercules, took
also a lige boat, and adventured themselves to win the Port:
Hercules was even at the mouth of the Port, he saw Theseus
come, and to make him passage, he ran here and there, and did
so much hurt to the Hesperians, that without great danger they
took land, and sprang out of their boat. Then was the assault hot,
and furious. Gerion came to the Landing of Theseus, and at
least thre hundred of his men that followed him. All they
smote, and laid upon the Greeks, and of the fifty they slew ten.
When Theseus and Hispan saw that, their hearts began to
swell. They encouraged themselves, and pierced the assembly
of Gerion, and against one man that was slain of theirs, they
slew fiftie Hesperians, and there they used their prowesses, so that
they did wonders by their Arms.

Gerion even dyed for sorrow that he might not come to have
his will on the Greeks: He and his men were eager as Tygers
that had been famished. The Greeks were mighty and strong
as Elephants: their strokes were great, they doubted neither
Dart nor Sword, put all in adventure. The Battel was fury-
ous, and the Greeks received many a wound: alwayes Hispan
and Theseus by their marvailes prowesses saved them from
death, and made passage through a great press where Hercules
was.

Hercules that lest not to smite, was verp glad when he saw
Theseus and Hispan, and their forty Companions. Their com-
ing cost Gerion the death of a thousand men and more; for Her-
cules to encourage his men, added to his deeds strength upon
strength, prowels upon prowels, confounding his enemies so
dreadfully, drawing them toward the Sea, that they that saw
him, wished they had been in their mothers womb: and in sp.

ing they were in such hast, that they beat each other into the sea, and slew themselves.

Then was Gerion smitten to the heart with great ire, mingled with impatience: so he put himself into the press, and smote not only upon Hercules, but also upon the companions of Theseus: he smote the first man upon the helm, that he clest his head unto the teeth. After he assailed another, and bare him to the earth, so ascended that he wist not where he was. Consequently, he made there a great massacre suddenly on the Greek, that he dyed his sword with their blood, and the Greeks were constrained to make a great cry, for succour,

At this season the Greeks that were left with their Galleyes entred into the port, and took Land easily. When Hercules heard the cry that his men made, he ran thither to the assault and made about them a new nysle, great and pitiouse. Gerion knew that the nysle came because of Hercules, for he saw him come and smite in the thickest of the Press, then he called to his folk, and cheared them, but had there so great mishap, that for one stroke Hercules gave him with his Club by chance, he was constrained to depart the press, and to withdraw him apart with them that were wearp, to take his breath. Gerion afterward fought to his extremity, and casting his eyes upon the skirmish, he saw the Greeks upon the port, and providinge them unto battel. Then he saw how they put many of his men to the worst, and that he might not resist it: all his losses came before his eyes, and he began to sigh, and said with a dolorous heart: Alas, what is the mutability of Fortune? Flattering fortune, what hast thou thought? All the honour thou hast given me heretofore, redounds now to my shame: since thou hast sent me so many gods, wherfore hast thou sent to me Hercules? This is the examp of all my glory. He from a shining fame hath brought me now unto a name full of darkness. If thou hast given him sufficient: Let him not come after me with his horrible deeds. All my veins be replenished with Furies, my heart murmureth it self boying with ire. O what great mishap is this: since it must needs be I shall be unfeazunate, I will be slip dye of the Club whercof I have seen my brother dye: o³

I will take vengeance. Gerion all out of his wit, with these words put him in the Pyrtle, crying: Gerion, Gerion, to encourage his men. Thus crying, and seeking Hercules, he put to death many Greeks: he was all furious so as his sword was dyed with the blood of his enemies. In the end he came to Hercules, and with his sword so dyed, he smote him sore. Hercules was weary, for without ceasing he abode fighting by the space of four hours, and had received upon his arms so many strokes, that no man could number them. Notwithstanding, he fled not at all from Gerion, but came to him joyfully and fought against him with so great force, that all they that saw it marvelled; and after many strokes, Hercules smote him one so great, that he bruised Gerion, and beat the brains out of his head, and smote the helmet off his shoulders, so that he fell among the dead.

C H A P. XXII.

How Hercules founded the City of Coregno upon the Tomb of Gerion.

Thus was the end of the unhappy life of Gerion the Tyrant: he dyed as his two brethren did by the Club of Hercules. When the Hesperians saw him brought to that passe, as to taste the bitter morsel of death, all left their arms, bewailing sorrowfully the death of Gerion, and fell into despair: so that some stayed still to be slain, others fled by Desarts, Mountains, and the Banks of the Sea. When Hercules espied them so dismayed, he thanked his God, and pursued his enemies. The pursuit dured unto the evening. The Greeks filled the fields, the Mountains, and the Ways by the sea, with blood. When the night was come, Hercules and the Greeks withdrew them into the Galley to refresh themselves. The hurt men were remembred and comforted with the Victor and Spoyl. The weary men forgot the labour and toyl that they had done. They rested them after their travel, and passed the night over. When it was day, Hercules issued out of his Galley, and beholding the Port, it seemed to him that a City would stand well there,

and then said, that forthwith he would make one there, and concluded to begin it. He sent to all places, where he knew any people were therabouts, and gave to each man knowledge that he was minded to make a City there, and the first person that would come to put hand thereto, should have the Government thereof: this thing was known in Galicia. Many came thither, but a woman named Corogne was the first that came. And therefore Hercules gave unto her the ruling thereof, and named it Corogne, in remembrance of the victory that he had there. Upon the body of Gerion he founded a Tower, and by his Art composed a Lamp burning continually day and night, without putting of any thing thereto. Which burned afterward the space of thre hundred year. Moreover upon the pinnacle or top of the Tower, he made an Image of Copper, looking into the Sea, and gave him in his hand a Looking-glas, having such virtue, that if it happened that any men of War on the Sea came to harm the City suddenly, their Arme and their coming would appear in this said Looking-Glas, and that dured unto the time of Nabuchadonozar, who being advertised of the prosperity of the Glas, filled his Galleys with white things and green boughs and leaves, that in the Looking-Glas they appeared no other but a wood: whereby the Corognians not knowing of any other thing then their Glas, shewed to them, did not furnish them with men of Arms, as they had been accustomed when their enemies came. And thus Nebuchadonozar took the City in a morning, destroying the Looking-Glas and the Lamp. When the Tower was made, Hercules caused to come thither all the Maids of the Countrey, and willed them to make a solemn feast in remembrance of the death of Gerion. Then he departed unto Megidda, where were presented unto him one hundred Oxen of the fairest.

C H A P. XXIII.

How Hercules assailing King *Cacus*, overcame him, and how *Cacus* began to tyrannize in Italy.

After this Conquest, as Hercules intended to people this new Countrey, tidings came to him, that in the City of Cartha-

Carthagenia, a King and Quant Reigned, named Cacus, who was passing ebul and full of Tyranny, and haſt slain by his curſed dealing the Kings of Aragon and of Navar, their Wives and Children, and poſſeſſed their Seigniories, and also held in ſubjeſtion all the Country of Italy. Hercules received joyouſly theſe tidings, and ſaid, by the pleaſure of God, he would aſſay to take vengeance of the death of the Kings of Aragon and Navarre. Then he diſpoſed him unto this work, and having an appetiſte to corze the King Cacus, as ſoon as Armp might be ready, he went unto the Realm of Caſtile, where was King Cacus in the City of Carthagenia, that ſtood beſide a Mountain named Monachale. And he paſſing by many Realms that did him obeſiance, for his vertuous renoƿn: he came to Carthagenia, the King Cacus came againſt him in Arms: for he had been adverтиſed of his coming. And as he entered into the frontiers, Cacus ſent unto him one of his Knights, that ſaid to him theſe words: Hercules, thou open Tyrant, thou haſt thine heart greater then thy body, and woudest affaiſt the Heavens, to conqueſt them, if God had giuen thee wings to ſlie: If thou doſt ſeek peace and love, unto King Cacus, thy equal in condition and Fortune, I salute theſe in his name: and if thou doſt come as hiſenemy, I deſie theſe in his name: And in no wiſe be thou ſo hardy as to enter into this Country. If thou enter, know thou that thou ſhale find in Cacus, and in the Caſilians ſo hard an encounter, that from thy ebul aduenture Hall no man of thy company be quiet. Knight (anſwered Hercules) whatſoever you be, you ſhew not that you haue the heart of a Noble man. For it iſ a shame to all men, and elſpecially to a Noble man, to miſcall or ſpeak ebul of another man. You haue called me an open Tyrant, and alſo you haue compared me to the Tyrant Cacus. I anſwer you to this Article, that I am no Tyrant, but a deſtroper of Tyrants: therefore return again unto Cacus, and certifie him, that I haue intention to ſhew what hate I haue to Tyrants: and within few days he ſhall receive a hard encounter, notwithstanding his bravadoes. With this anſwer the Caſilian departed from Hercules, and returned unto King Cacus, and tolde him word for word what Hercules had ſaid. When Cacus had heard this, he

was abashed notwithstanding he was a strong and puissant Emp-
erour, and had never found a man stronger than himselfe: for the
renoun of Hercules was then so great through the universal
World, that the most strong most assured in Arms, and the most
fortunate doubted him, and trembled hearing speak of his deeds.
Howbeit Cacus took courage in himselfe, and without signe of
being abashed, in the presence of his Nobles, said: Blessed be
the next dayes, that Nature and Fortune shall bring to us, to
make proofe and force of our strenght. Now it behoveth that Ca-
stille and Sicil shew the force of their arms, to defend King Ca-
cuses from the Claws of his enemies: and it is of necessity like-
wise, that King Cacus, for his people put forth the uttermost
of his strenght. Now go we on my brethen and friends, we are
come to the Warre. The Greeks come upon Castille without a-
up quarrel, let us go against them, and fight for our Country:
the Birds fight one against another for their Nests, and the
dumb Beasts for their Calves. Nature leadeh them so to do, if
we have the same Nature, the time is come that we ought to
show it.

When the Castilians and the Arragonnes that were there,
heare Cacus speake, they praised greatly his courage, and answe-
red all with one voice, they were ready to assaile their enemies.
With this answer the King did dis-lodge his Hoale that he had
there in the Fields: and went forth against Hercules, the
streightest way he could. King Cacus desired to finde Hercules.
Hercules on the other side wished to see Cacus. They went so
long the one against the other, that soon after they saw each o-
ther, nigh to a place where Hercules after founded a City, which
was named Tarracone. As soon as they saw each other, they be-
gan to make great joy, with shoutes and cries. Then they train-
ed them in order of battell, and marched the one against the o-
ther so sharply, that they filled the air in shott space with shot of
Arrows, casting of Stones, and Darts. At the beginning of this
battell, the Castilians bare them valiantly, and there were many
of their party slain, more by hardinesse than for fear. For they
put themselves so far forth. And they feared not the shot of the
Greeks, though they were thick, that all the Grounde was red-

with

with their blood. And the Castilians which were so far gone, and soze chased, were driven back again to their fellows. When King Cacus saw his folk so sore beslead, and heard that they recoupled from the shot of the Greeks : he had very great sorrow in his heart, and knew not what to do to withstand the force of the Battel : Some fled, others went back, and others fell down, dead or soze hurt. The Battel dured long to the sorrow of King Cacus. But in the end the shot of the Greeks failed, and the Castilians with Cacus recovered new strength, that they came to close fight, hand to hand with their Swords, they shed largely the blood of them of Tyre, and of Ancone, which were in the first front of the bateels of Hercules.

The noise arose great : there were many Shields broken, and skins of Lions cut in pieces. As Cacus approached, it seemed as a Tempest : He was strong, fierce, and outragious in smiting, each of his strokes was the death of a Greek. He did so much, that the cries of them that were about him mounted up into the Air, that the Castilians had well nigh won all, and began to rejoice for their good fortune, and chasing the Greeks to death: but like as a clear day is oftentimes troubled by a dark Cloud, so by the alone coming of Hercules to skirmish, all their joy was troubled, and turned into mortal losses. For the deadly arm of Hercules laid about him so terribly, that he beat down the Castilians, like as a Power with his Scythe cutteth down the grals in a green Meadow. When Cacus saw Hercules so foun-de his men, his blood was on fire, and he was so exceedingly enraged, that in a great fury he presented himself before the front of Hercules, and smote him with his Sword so furiously, that he cleft his Shield in two parts. The Castilians seeing the Shield of Hercules lie in pieces, thought that Cacus had put him to death, then they made a shout for joy, but it dured not long : for Hercules lift up his Club and smote Cacus upon the top of the Helm with such strength, that it seemed to Cacus he had been smitten down with the greatest Rock in Spain. Yet notwithstanding Cacus abode standing in his place, challenging Hercules to the death, and smote him with all his might. At this assailing, the Castilians hoping in the Fortune
of

of Cacus, then all assailed Hercules.

Hercules was gone so far among his Enemies, that he was separated from his company. When he heard Cacus threaten him to death, and saw that the Castilians assayed him, and came to him from all sides, his heart was filled with fury, and abandoning the thickness and hardness of his Skin of the Lion to the Swords of them all without revenging him, save onely against Cacus, he smote him without measure. Cacus fought with the spirit of a Tyrant chased, Hercules fought with a heart nourished in Vertue. Both of them were fierce, strong, and of great courage: But when they had both enough each of other, at length the strokes of Hercules were so great and forceable, that the shoulders of Cacus, and his head could sustain them. So in the end, after their battel had dured two hours, Cacus could no more suffer him, but fled.

When Hercules saw that Cacus fled, he meant not to follow, but for the Victory, began to hew on the Castilians, Arragonys, and such others as he found; for he left no man alive before him, young nor old, feeble nor strong. Hispan and the other of his side, made their fears of Arms to flourish. The Battel was sharp: for the Greeks doubled and redoubled their strokes and slew many of their enemies. In the end, when Cacus had taken his breath, he put again into the middle at one side, where his folk fled, and made them tarry, smiting and beating the Greeks moe terribly than he had done before, whereof the cries arose so high, that Hercules fighting on another side, heard, and ran thither at all adventure. And as he espyed Cacus, he went before him, and booke the peals, and smote down so soze, that Cacus knew him, but durst not abide him, but fled away again. Then the Greeks made a shout, and a joyful noise, so that all the Castilians fled some here, some there, to the great hurt and losg of Cacus: For of all his people there was left no moze but fifty which saved themselves upon the Mount of Tonchayo, which stood there by. But with great effusion of blood of them of Castilia, that thought to have incunted up with the other, so that it seemed there had been a Spring of Blood, the Caves in the Valley were filled with blood: howbeit Cacus saved himself and

fifey of his men upon the Mountaines, as the Chzonicles of Spain rehearse. When he was above, and in sure peace, he returned, and looking down to the foot of the hill, saw so manny Castilians, that were without number dead, or in danger to dye: he had great sorrow then at his heart, not for pity, but despite, and for the dangers that he saw he must passe. Anon after he saw in the Champaigue, each quarter and place ther e, all covered with them of his party, and of their blood. Also he saw them that fled taken, and brought to the hands of the other. These things considered, the desolation of his Dominion, and punishment of his tyranny was to him evident: he thought then that Hercules would soon conquer all the Country: for they obeyed him through fear and not for natural love.

Notwithstanding, he despaired not, albeit that he saw the puissance of his men destroyed by the Club of Hercules, and knew that he might no more reign in that Country, because they were all slain, then he returned unto his Science, and as sorrowful as he was, he entred into a house he had there, but first appointed twelve of his men to keep the passage of this Mount, which was so straight and narrow, that there could go up but one man at once.

When Hercules and his men had put to death all their Enemies, Hercules began to assaile the Rock, and got upon the degrees or staires: but then sudainly they that kept the Passage, cast upon him great stones, in so great abundance, that of force he was constrained to descend. When Hercules saw that he must withdraw him, he obeyed Fortune, notwithstanding he made a vow, that he would never depart from the foot of the Rock, till he had constrained Cacus to descend, by famine or otherwise: This vow made, Hercules came unto the foot of the hill, where the battel had been, and made the place clean, and purged it of the dead bodies, and of the blood of them that lay dead. After that he made his Tent of boughs and leaves, and his Bed of fresh grasse, and commanded that every man should lode there. When the day was ended, and night appreched, the Greeks were weary, for they had all day laboured in arms, and would fain have rest, and made god chear, with that they had. And af-

ter they had ordained and set their Watch, as well to keep the Coast, as to keep the Rock that Cacus should not come down, they laid them down upon the grassy, in such wise as they were accustomed when they were in the War, and so slept that night.

On the morrow, Hercules parted the Host in twain, and sent Hispan with one of them into Arragon, and Navarre, and he remained with the other. Hispan in the name of Hercules, was joyfully received of the Navarcys, and of the Arragonnoyes. And they all made to him obeysance, acknowledging Hercules to be their Lord, and the most vertuous Prince that was in the west. When Hispan had subdued them, he returned unto Hercules. Hercules lay yet still before Monchayo, and there held Cacus in subjection, that he would not issue out. Cacus and his folk were then in great want of victual, & they wist not what to eat or drinke. They desirred as long as they might, hoping that Hercules would be weary of being long there. But in the end, when their Victuals failed, they saw that they must needs adventure themselves to come down, Cacus by his Science made certain secret things to go down into their Stomachs, and after put thereto fire, and caught all the other to do so, then suddenly as they felt the fire issue out of their mouthes, the fume and smoke in such abundance, they seemed all on a light fire, then by the rounsel of Cacus, they adventured themselves to descend down in running, and casting fire and fume so impetuously, that Hercules and the Greeks thought it had been a Tempest of Lightening from the Heavens, and had burnt the Mountains; for it was a thing to make men sore abashed: and thus they escaped the danger of Hercules at that time. For during all that day the Rock was full of smoke and fume that Cacus had made, and the smoke was so material, that it seemed darkness.

Cacus and his folk thus passed the Host of Hercules and the Greeks: Then Hercules who was the wisest Clark in the World, so employed himself in Study, he took his Books and began to search how and by what reason the fire descended from the Rock: he read much, but all things well considered, he found not that this fume came of natural things, whereof he had great marvel. Then he sent for Atlas, that always was lodg-

ed behind the Host, to be solitary. When Atlas was come, he shewed him the smoak and fume that dured yet; then he told of the Lightning that had passed by the Host, and demanded of him his opinion. Atlas knew incontinent the fume, and answered to Hercules. Certes my Son, thou art more sharp in Science than I, for mine age may not attain to so high things as thy youth. Howbeit, soz as much as I know, the growing of this thing long time past: I will tell thee, (what I say thou shalt find true as I suppose.) Therefore know, that this fume is a thing artificial, and made by the Craft of Vulcan, the Father of Cacus, who was an excellent Master in this Science, and was the inventor thereof: he made certain Mountains in Cicily to burn, and shall burn continually to the end of the World. Cacus which knew the Art of his Father, hath made this fume to escape thy hands, he is descended with his company in the form of Lightning or Tempest, and thus thy strength is deceived by his Science. When Hercules understood this, that Atlas had said to him, he greatly marvelled at the Science of Cacus, and could not believe it. Then to know the truth, he took his Club, and went up through the smoak, unto the top of the Rock seeking Cacus: but he found there neither man nor beast, then he returned unto Atlas, and laughing, confessed to him that he had said truth, and said, he would make no pursue after him, sozasmuch as he was so gentleman-like escaped. This day they passed over in speaking and communing of Cacus and his father Vulcan. Thz day following, when the smoak and fume was vanished away, Hercules began to behold the Country, and saw it was commodious and fertile, and to the end that there should ever be remembrance of him, he founded there a City which he named Terracone, sozasmuch as he gave this Country to the Son of the King of Ancone, and there he made him dwell with his people, and with them of Tyre. Hercules after this foundation, went to the City of Salamanque, and sozasmuch as it was well inhabited, he wold make there a solemn study, and did make in the earth a great round hole in manner of a Study, and he set therein the seven liberal Sciences, with many other Books.

Then he made them of the Country to come thither to study, but they were so rude and dull, that their wits could not comprise any cuuning of Science. Then sozasmuch as Hercules would depart on his voyage, and wold that this study were maintained, he made an Image of gold unto his likeness, which he did set up on high in the midst of his study upon a Pillar; and made so by his Art, that all they that came before this Image, to have declaration of any Science, to all purposes, and all Sciences, the Image answered, instructed, and taught the Schollers with Students, as it had been Hercules in his proper person. The renown of this study was great in all the Country. And this Study dured after the time that St. James converted Spain unto the Christian Faith: from Salamanque Hercules departed and went into Catalogne, and founded there the City of Barceloigne, which is a good City. And finally, when he had accomplished all these things, he sent Atlas home again into his Country, but he held by him all his Writings, for he loved Books above all the riches of the World. After he would give leave unto Phylores to return unto his Country, but Phylores refused his Congie, and said to him, that he would serve him all his life, and reputed his felicity more great to be in his service, then to govern the Country that Fortune had put into his hand. Hercules after this called Hispar, and said to him: Hispan, I know thy wit and thy valour, I have found thee always wise and true. Thou art a man of authority, and very well known in these Coasts, I do now make and constitute thee to be King over all this Country: and I do give unto thee charge to love vertue, and maintain thy honour. When Hispan heard the gift that Hercules bestowed on him, he fell down at his feet & thanked him, and excused him of that honour. But Hercules said to him, he wold have it so, and delivered to him a certain number of his people to serve him. Afterwards he caused him to depart, with great sighs and sorrows. And Hispan went then by all the Countries that Hercules had conquered from Gerion and Cacus. And from thenceforth the Country was named Spain, after this Name: Wherefore I will now cease speaking of his Conquest of Spain, and will rehearse the deeds of Arms that Hercules did in Lombardy, and of the death of Cacus.

CHAP.

C H A P. XXIV.

How Hercules fought against the eleven Gyants of Cremona, and vanquished them.

Now where are the Kings, Emperors, Soaldans, and Princes, that I may speak of the vertuous liberality of them, equal or like unto those of Hercules? The men at this day fight one against another, and make many conquests: but they attribute them unto their singular profit. They resemble not Hercules, he never fought but for the common-weale of the World. To pursue my discourse; When he made Hispan King of all the Region of Hiperie, that now is named Spain, he sent for his Men, hisaine, and his Calves, and after departed from Barseloigae, and took his way into Lombardy, he went on his journey till he came nigh the City of Cremona, which is but a days journey from Millan. There were in this City eleven Gyants, great of measure. These eleven Gyants were all brethren, and sons of Neleo, the son of Saturn. They called themselves all Kings of this City. They held all estate Royal, howbeit their Revenues were but small, but they were thieves, and robbed their neighbours, and made them always Warre. When they knew that Hercules approached their City, they assembled their Council, and demanded one of another, if they should suffer Hercules to enter into their City? All were of one opinion, that they should not receive him, and they would send unto him one of them, which was named Nestor, that he should not enter into Cremona, unless he first had vanquished in battel the eleven Brethren. Nestor at the commandment of the Gyants, departed from Cremona, and went to Hercules, whom he found with his little Army, lying but thre miles distant from Cremona.

Then spake he to Hercules, and said to him; Sir, I have ten Brethren Kings of Cremona, that have sent me unto thee, forasmuch as thou entrest into their Dominion, and they certifie thee by me, that they will give unto thee no passage into Cremona, unless thou first overcome them, one after another in

The Second Book of

battel: therefore chuse whether thou wilt have the battel, or else return again, and leave off this voyage. I adverteize thee, that they are all Gyants, more great and more puissant than I am. Sir Knight, (answered Hercules) I have taken my way to pass by Cremona, let the Gyants know that Hercules hath an intention to speak unto them, as he that dreadeth not, nor feareth their accustomed Tyrannies, which I must deliver the world of, by seats of Arms. And to the end that they presume not that I have any doubt or dread of them in any manner, ye shall say unto them, that I will not fight with them ten, one after another, but all at once together, and you with them, if you will accompany them: to do so, they shall find me ready to morrow early, by day-light.

Hercules with these words made his people to abide, and rest there for that night. And Nestor returned to his Brethren, and said; My Brethren, I have spoken to Hercules, and told him your commandement: He hath answered unto me with a high and plain courage, that he will fight with us to morrow: not one after another, but with us all at once. And to speak plainly of him, he hath the semblance of a valiant man, and furnished with Proviels: he is a Prince very modest, and of great courage. It behoveth you to furnish well the battel. Certainly it will be perillous, for he is mightily membred, and as big as one of us, but methinketh he may not compare, nor prevail against us eleven, and that he may not escape our forces, but we shall pierce him with our Swords, whatsoever force or strength is in him.

The Gyants hearing him so praise Hercules, had great marvel of him, and would not believ^r Nestor, of that he had report^{ed}, that he would fight with them all together at once: For there were none of them all but he thought himself strong enough for Hercules. Then they asked again if Nestor were sure to have well understood what Hercules said unto him, that he would fight against them all at once? Nestor answered, yea, and that he had heard him say it in his proper person. With this answer they concluded, that on the morrow they should Arm them all, and that they would go to the field to fight against

gainst Hercules, if he came against them. One of the Gyants said unto his Brethren: To morrow shall be the day of our glory. We shall vanquish the Vanquisher of Monstres: Let us make good chear. Brother (answered Nestor) therein is no doubt, but that we shall overcome him that ye speak of, bat so much shall our glory be the less, being eleven against one. Well, said another, if in fighting against us eleven we shall habe the les honour, let us every man fight for himself. Brother (answered Nestor) if ye had seen and heard him as I have, ye would not be so hardy as you seem: he is another manner of man then you think of. Keep you at the offer that he hath made, it is better to have the most profit, and les honour in such a case. In these conferences they passed all that day, afterward they went to rest. When the hour was come, on the morrow early they arose, and made themselves ready the best they could. After they sent one of their men unto Hercules, to know what he would say: but as soon as the Messenger issued out of the Gate, the first thing he saw was a Gyant armed marvellously: the Messenger abode then, and advised him a little. After he had advised himself, he went unto the Gyant armed, and asked him what he was: I am Hercules, said the Gyant. What will you say, or have, said the Messenger: I say, said Hercules, that the Gyants of Cremona have no cause to let me the passage of their City. Forasmuch as they gave me to understand yester-day, if I would have passage, it behoveth me to vanquish them one after another in the field by battel: I am come hither in hope to win the victory, and demand no other thing but to see them in arms, to fight with them altogether at once, to habe the sooner done. Wherefore go to them, signifie my coming, and hast them.

The Messenger with these words returned unto the Gyants, and told them all what he had found. When the Gyants knew that Hercules was already come into the field, they all took their Swords, and their furniture of War, and departed from the City, addressing themselves against Hercules. Hercules was then alone in the place. The men and women of Cremona went upon the Walls and Towers to see the battel. Philotes

with:

with other Noble men of the Greeks, were upon an Hill, far enough from the place where Hercules was abiding the Gyants. They were all well furnished with Helmets enriched with gold and stones. They were great and strong, all of one measure, they were bearded, and had fierce countenances: they marched stoutly, with a great courage.

When they came nigh to Hercules, within half a Bowshot, they all menaced him to the death, and made a cry so great, that the walls of their City redounded. Then they ran against the assur'd Prince, like as they had been Lyons: Hercules hearing these cryes, seeing their course on foot, stayed for them, lifting up his Club over his head.

When it came to meeting, it seemed the Gyants would have bruised him with their Swords, for they smote upon him so unmeasurably, that the pieces of their Swords flew into the Air. Hercules suffered them, and beheld what power they had: when they made their assaies upon him, Hercules made his assay upon them, and with his Club smote one of the Gyants upon the Helm, that he all bruised not onely his Helm, but his head, that he fell down suddenly dead. When the other ten Gyants saw their brother dead of one stroke, they had great sorrow, and their blood moved. Nature willed them to take sharp vengeance. They did what they could, and assailed Hercules eagerly on all sides.

Hercules feared not any stroke of Sword, Spear, or Poleaxe: his skin of the Lyon was hard and strong: his strength was stalle, and his Club defended all, so it need, great was the strokes that they gabe each other. The Gyants did their best endeavours, and gabe strokes enough to Hercules, but they could never pierce the skin of the Lyon, it was so hard: yet his Club was harder. The Gyants marbailed at the constance and puissance of Hercules. As soon as Hercules lift up his Club to strike them, they leaped aside, and otherwhiles brake his strokes: howbeit in lesse time then an hour, he slew four of them, and the other seven fought afterwards, by such vigor, that the more he smote them with his Club, the more furious he found them and fierce.

The battel was terrible and hard, for the Gyants was strong, and long had used the skill of Arms, great pain had they to save themselves, and small hope to revenge the blood of their Brethren, and gain the honour of the battel. They said that they were unfortunate, seeing they might not overcome one man alone, nor equal him. In fighting they helped and comforted each other, and had all good courage. But what did their number of Brethren profit them? What availeth them their courageous strokes, when they were approaching their death? Hercules was always Hercules: he rejoiced much in the number of his enemies, he comforted himself in Fortune, Fortune helped him; he did marbals on all sides, well could he fight, and well defended he himself, all that he did was well done: all that the others did, was nought worth, notwithstanding they were mighty. But the luck of Hercules was not to be broken, nor his Club to be foyled: but he Tryumphed, and his valour increased to sustain the furies of his adversaries, who with all their might charged him with their strokes. O marvelous strength and might of a man. His puissance was not of a man, but of an Elephant: his skin of the Lyon seemed that it had been tempered with quick and hard steel: his body seemed more constant against the cutting Swords of all his enemies, then is an Anvil against the strokes of many hammers, or great sledges: there was no stroke of his enemy that grieved him: he took great pleasure in the battel; seeing himself among so many Gyants. He still greatly rejoiced, and there was nothing grieveing him, but the declining of the day, which began to fail.

At this hour, when the Sun witheld her raiess, and turned into the West, Hercules would make an end of his battel. The Gyants began to cease to smite, for from the morning to the evening, they fought without ceasing: and Hercules behaved himself smiting upon one and other, laying about him furiously, that of some he break Helmets and Heads, of others he break arms and sides marvelously, and gave many great strokes, that he beat down all except Nestor, who fled away, when he saw the discomfiture. Thersin he did wisely, for all his brethren were slain by the hand of Hercules.

When

When they of Cremona saw their Lords dead, they soon enough made an end of their mourning and sorrow, for they had been to them hard and troublesome. At the end of this battel, they assembled to Council, when they saw Hercules had won the victory, and concluded together, that they would yield themselves to Hercules, and his mercy. With this conclusion they issued out of the Gates in a great number, and came to Hercules, the Conqueror of his enemies: first they kneeled before him down to the ground; secondly, they prayed and required of him mercy: and thirdly, they surrendered unto him their City and their goods, and said they would holde him for their Lord during their lives. Hercules, who was pitiful and gentle, to them that humbled themselves, received the Cremonians into his favour, and made them stand up, and a' ter sent for them of his Host. When they were come, he brought them all into Cremona, where great joy was made: For they were glad of the death of the Gyants. And there was no man, woman, nor child, but did rejoice.

In this manner was Hercules King of Cremons, and enriched with a new title of victory. The first night that he entered into the City, he rested him and his people: and were well refreshed and well feasted. On the morrow he caused to bring into the City the bodies of the Gyants that were dead, and buried them worshipfully. Then he founded upon them a very great and high Tower, and upon the Tower he set eleven statues of metal, after the fashion of the Gyants that he had slain, in remembrance of his victory.

After the Edification of this Tower, Hercules left in Cremona, folk to govern them, and departed thence to go farther into the Country. He studied alway, and was never idle: he studied so much, that he could make the fire artificial as well as Cacus; and found the remedies against the same. What by arms and by his sciente, he got very great glory in Italy. He went into many places, and over all where he came and went, men did him reverence. With great god adventure he went so far, that he came to a City standing nigh the Mount Aventine, where Reigned a King named Evander, which received him solemnly.

leunly. It is to be noted, that when Cacus fled from Monchayo, he came into Italy unto this Mount, displeased that he had lost his Seigniorie. Then he gave al his servants leabe to depart from him, and in despair, he went to the Mount Aventine in an evening, where he was constrained to withdraw himself, for he feared Hercules much. When he was come on this Hill, he found there a great Cave, and went in without his supper, and then he began to be discomfited greatly, and said : Alas, now am I exiled, and banished out of all my Seigniories, and Lordships. Now have I no succour nor comfort of person. I dare not name me King, where I was wont by my name to make Kings to tremble, alas all is turned, and become upside down. I have nothing to eat, nor know where to lodge, unlesse it be with the beasts. O Woer King : where is any man so unhappy as I ? I am so unfortunat, that I dare not be seen nor known. With these words he laid him down upon the bare ground and laid a stone under his head, and with great pain and grief fell asleep, which dured not long, for his veins were strongly stirced, his heart was not quiet, and his body was very evil sustainted. After he awoke, he went out of the Cave, to look if it were nigh day : for the night troubled him, and was to him too long. But when he was come into the air, he saw no day appear, nor stars nor Moon-shine, but he found it all dark and all the Regions of the air covered with clouds, wherat he was greatly grieved. Then he went into the Cave again, not into the daepekk but into the mouth, and there (sorrowful and penive) abode without sleeping till it was day.

When the day appeared, Cacus went out of the Cave, up unto the top of the Hill, and began to viue the Countrey about. The Country seemed to him good and fair to live there. After great pensivenesse and many thoughts, he concluded in himself, that he would abide there, and would live of booties, rapine, and theft. After he bethought himself, that he would go unto King Pricus of Calidonia, which was his Couzen, to habe his Wife that he had chosen, to haire him company, and that he would ask and demand in mariage one of his Daughters. With this conclusion he departed from the Mount Aventine, and took his

way unto Calidonic. Some say Calidonic is that Country that we call Calabria. When Cacus was come to Calidonic, the King Pricus received him, as it appertained to a King, soasmuch as he knew him, and was of his Lineage: and demanded of him his tydings. Cacus began to figh, when he saw that he must tell his mis-hap, and told him, from the beginning to the end, how Hercules had taken from him his Realms, and how he had been besieged, and was escaped. Soasmuch (said he) as I dare not abide in my own Country, I am come hither unto you for refuge to count my sorrows. I have intention to hold me on the Mount Aventine in a Cave that is there, untill that time my enemy Hercules shall depart from my Heritage: and I will keep me there so secret, that no man in the world shall have knowledge thereof, to the end that Hercules know it not, soasmuch as he hath me in great hate, and he hath more greater hap and fortune in arms than I have: And if he knew that I were in any place, I am certain he would come thither to destroy me. This considered, I have chosen this Cave to hide me; as I have said: It is so that the eyes of a man being in great trouble, rejoyce in the sight of a woman, for a woman is a comfort to a man. Wherefore I require you that you will give me to wife one of your Daughters. And if it please you so to do, you shall do me a greater friendship than I can have for this present time. King Pricus answered Cacus, you are of high descent, and have great Lordships in Hesperia. If fortune were against you this day, your Highness ought not therefore to bee the worse esteemed. I have four Daughters, of whom the one is named Yole. Take whom it pleaseth you, except Yole, for I will not yet marry her. And if you have any will to make any Army against Hercules, tell me plainly, I will succour you as a true and faithfull friend. Cacus was very well content with the answer of the King, and thanked him, saying that he would make no Army for this season, but palls this time in the Cave as he had purposed. Then the three Daughters of King Pricus were sent for, and Cacus chose one of them, which he wedded, and after lay with her, and abode there two daies. At the end of two daies he would depart, and took leave of the King. The King

King would have delivred unto him ten Knights, and ten Esquires to have brought him on his way, but he refused them and would have none. Then he would have delivred to him certain Ladies and Damosels, but of all them hee took none save the two Sisters of his Wife: which would by force go with him. Thus then he departed from Calidonic, accompanied with the thre Sisters. He was alway sorrowful, and from that time forth, being impatient for his being cast out of Royalty, he began to rage, and bathed his Ar in the blood of men, women, and children that he met, and put them all to death.

Cacus began to exercise the deeds of fury and Tyranny, as he was going to the Mount Aventine. Being come thither he entered into the Cave, the best he could with his wives, and the most secretly. Of this place he made a Nest of theft, and a pit offns. For the first night that he lodged his Wives, he went into the Village that stood there fast by, and beheld the fairest house, whereinto he entred by a window that was open, and slew all them that were therein: after took all the goods as much as he could carry upon his shoulders, and bare them into the Cave, where his wives were.

C H A P. XXV.

How **Cacus* stole away Oxen and Kine, belonging to *Hercules*, and how *Hercules* fought with him therefore, and slew him.

If the morning Cacus found a very great stone of marble, which he took and bare unto his Cave, and made therewith his door. Cacus held him in this Cave, and never went out but when he would do harme. When he went into the field, he slew all hee met. He robbed every man, deflowered Women, burnt houses and towns, and shortly spoyled, and did so much harm in Italy, that they that passed in the Country, supposed it to be destroyed by the hand of God, and could not know whence came these persecutions that Cacus made upon them. To return then to our tale of Hercules, hee came unto the City of King Evander, in the time that Cacus bedewed Italy with the blood of men, and filled his Cave with stign goods. After the

coming of Hercules and of his men of Arms, his Beastes and
Oren were brought into the City, because King Evander
should see them. The King took great pleasure to beholde them,
for they were high and passing fair. After the King had seen
them, Hercules demanded of him, whither he could send to pa-
sture that night? In truth Sir, said King Evander, if ye will
follow my counsel ye shall let them abide in this City, and not
send them into the fields. Wherefore replied Hercules? E-
vander answered, when we send forth our beastis, we know not
where they become. They have been stolne and driven away,
and we cannot tell who are the Robbers, our servants have been
murdered, houses burnt, people that shold labour in the field
are slain, women and maidens are violated and put to shame:
and we cannot remedy it. For we cannot have knowledge of
the Authoris thereof. Wherefore some men say and will a-
vouch, it is God that doth thus punish us for our sins. Where-
fore I pray you let your beastis abide in the City, to the end,
they be not stoln. Sir, said Hercules, ye tell to me a great
maruell: I believe well those things ye say, notwithstanding,
since God hath saved them unto this day, he will keep them yet
if it please him: for if he will have them he will take them as
well within the City, as out in the fields. And if there be a
Robber or Thaef in the country, that will take them away, I
suppose I shall find him, and make Italy quit of him. With
these wozds Hercules sent his Beastis into the Pasture, and there
left them without any keepers: The day passed over, the night
came. In this night Cacus issued out of his Cave, and went in-
to the Country to steal, if he could find any bootie. Thus he that
is unhappy seeketh evil, and in the end is paid at once for his
trespasses; the unhappy adventure brought him into the Meadow,
where pastured the Oren of Hercules: it was nigh the
morning, he had with him his thre wives. As soon as he saw
the beastis by the light of the Moon, he knew them. He was all
abashed, his blood changed in his visage, and not without cause:
for soon after his sorrows began to grow on him, and came to
the quicknesse of the heart, that he could not speake. His wives
when they saw that he spake no wozds, and that he beheld the
beastis

The Destruction of Troy.

99

beasts all amazed, came to him, and demanded of him what he auled. Alas answered Cacus, since it is that you must needs knowe I tell you soz certaintly, that all the Trojans in the world arteth in me stomach, and inwadeth mine heart: For I here see the Dren of the Triumph of mine Enemie Hercules, and in beholding them I remember the great losse that I have had by her, and the honours that he hath made me lose; and the treasurys that he hath taken away from me, and the extream misery that I am now in. He must needs bee here by in some place. Cursed be his coming, for I know not what I shall do: but in sign of vengeance, I will slay his Dren and his Kine.

When the three sisters heard that Cacus sorrowed, they counsellled him, he shold not slay the beasts: saying, if he slew them, Hercules shold lose nothing, for he would eat them. It were better (said his wife) that ye lead away as many as ye can, and bring them into our Cave: for if ye do so, Hercules shall have losse and displeasure, and ye shall have pleasure and profit.

Cacus believed what his wife said to him, and looked in the Meadow all about, if any man had been there keeping them, but he found no man nor woman: Then he came to the beasts, and took eight of the best he could chuse: After he bound them together with a cord by the tails, and the Cord about his neck, he drew them in that manner unto his Cave, albeit the beasts resisted strongly to go backwards in that manner. Cacus so brought all those beasts that he stole, to the end, no man shold follow him by the footings of the beasts.

When he had put in his Cave the beasts of Hercules, he shut the dooz so well, that a man could never have knowne nor perceiued there had been any dooz. Then thinking he had been safe, he laid him down and slept. After the Sun rising, Hercules that desired much to hear tydings of his beasts, arose up, and with the King Evander came unto the place, where his Dren and Kine were. When they were come into the Meadow, Hercules found that he lacked four Dren, and as many Kine: Whereat he was sore troubled, and commanded that they shuld seek all about the Meadowes, and see if the footings of the beasts might be found. At this commandment, everyone began to seek. Some

there were that looked towards the Mount Averine, and found the footings of the Dren, but they thought by that forring, the beasts descended from the Mount, to come into the Meadow. When all they had sought long, and saw ther found nothing, they made their report unto Hercules, that they could not perceive where those Dren were issued out, and that on no side they could find any signs or tokens of Beasts going out of the Pastures. But even now said one, I have found the footings of certain Dren and Nine, that be descended from the Mountain into the Meadow. When Hercules heard that from the Mountain were come Dren into the Meadow. He called unto Evander and demanded what people dwelled on the Mountain. Evander said that therein dwelled neither man nor beast: and that the Mountain was not inhabited. Hercules would go to see the footing, and went thither, and he thought well that either might have passed eight great Beasts in that night, for the traces of the feet was great. Then he would know where they were become: but he found that the footing of the Beasts took their end there as they pastured. He then marvelled greatly forasmuch as there were no strange Beasts, and began to muse.

Now when he had a little paused, he beheld the Mount, and said: It must needs be that there is a thæf in this Mountain, that is come and hath stolne them and led them away, going backwards. But whoever it is, I will never depart from hence, till I have searched this Mountain, from one side to another, for my heart judgeth, the beasts are here:

With this conclusion Hercules caused to take divers Calves that were there, and made them fast till gone, in the mean while he sent for his Harness and Arms by Phylotes, and made him ready to fight. After mid-day, as the Calves began to cry, and bleat for hunger, he caused them to be brought about the Mountain. Thus as they passed by the place where the Cave was, and cryed: it happened that the Nine in the Cave heard them, and answered: crying so loud that the sound passed by the holes of the Cave, and came to the ears of the Calves, and also of Hercules. When Hercules heard the cry of his Nine, he abode

bode there: his Calves began to cry again, but his Kine cryed no more, for Cacus by the force of their eyes was strakened: and he that alwaies feared to be discovered rose up, and cut the throats of the Kine. The Calves then naturally knowing their Dammes, cryed very loud, and bleated, as they that desired their milk. Whereat Hercules maruailed very much.

Then he came near the mount, and went unto the place where he heard the Kine: and was there thre hours, seeking if he could find any hole, or Cave, to passe by. Howbeit he passed many times by the entry of the Cave, yet he could not perceive it. Some said, that the noyse and bleating they had heard of the Kine was come by Illusion. Others said, Hercules lost his labour, and prayed him to leave off to seek any more, they thought them not recoverable. In the end when Hercules had heard one and other, and saw that he might not come to the end of his desire, in a great anger he took in both arms a great Tree that grew thereby, and shooke it thre times with so great force, that at the third time he overthrew it root and all, in such wise, that the root that came out of the earth made a large hole, so deep that the bottom of the Cave was seen plainly.

When Hercules saw the great hole that the root of the tree made, he was very joyfull, and said: Truly it is here that the great Thief dwelleth. I must see if he be here, and what Merchants inhabit in this place. In saying these words, Hercules bowed down his head, on the one side of the Cave, where he saw Cacus. As soon as he saw the Thief, he knew him, whereof he was more joyous than he was before, and called to him, Cacus I see thee; thou hast before this time troubled the Realm of Hesperia, with innumerable trespasses and great sins, that thou diddest commit openly and manifestly. This was the cause of the destruction of the Signory. Now thou troublest the Italians with Tyrannies secret and unknown, I know thy life, thou mayest not deny it. It behoveth that thou dye therefore, and that I make the Italians free, from thy horribile and odious thefts. O cursed man, if thy Crowns, Dyadems, Scepters, Renowans, thy Royal men might not maintain thee; Wherefore art thou wrapped here still in sins, and amendest not, for all

all thy punishments that thou hast suffered? But yet instead of a King and Prince, thou art a thief. Instead of doing justice thou hast been a murderer, and burner of villages and houses. Where thou shouldest have kept and saved women, thou hast deflowered them, and done them villany. O Caitiff King, without repenting of thee. Certainly, I see well thou art he that the Italians know not, and that thou hast persecuted them.

Thy malice hath been great and thy subtlety, seeing that unto this day thou wast never bewrayed, and hast done great mischief. But thy cunning is not so great, neither hast thou so hidden thee, but thou art nigh peril, for thou shalt yield to me again my Dren. And to conclude, thou shalt put me to death, or thou shalt dye by my hand, thou shalt not escape by running away.

When Cacus understood this sentence, he was exceedingly afraid, nevertheless he lifted up his head: and seeing that he was found by Hercules, the only man of the world he most hated, he said unto him; alas Hercules, a man all corrupted with covetousnesse: what cursed fortune hath made this to dñe out the tree whereof the profound and deep roots hath covered the secret abode of King Cacus, late reigning but now deprived of all worldly prosperity? Sufficeth it not to thee, that I may have the use of my natural force to live by, when thou hast taken all away from me? and that I am forced to live by Robbery and Spoil, wherof the blame and fault ought to redound upon thee? Why sufferest thou not me to live out the residue of my poor life, among the stones, Rocks, and worms of the Earth? Consider now what thou hast done to the King and sack him no more. Thou hast hurt and grieved him enough. Cacus answered Hercules: In the deepest of thy depths of wretchednesse and miseries, thy demerits will accuse thee: I am right sorry and grieved, to see a King in so woe ful and miserable estate: but seeing thou canst not beautifie thy daies passed or present with one only good deed, what remedy? Thou hast daily exercised tyranny, as well in prosperity as in aduertry. I know well that thou art the new persecutor of the Italians, that thy hand is all foul with their blood. I seek thee not, nor the Italians can say nothing

nothing of thee. Forasmuch as they complain not of thee, (having cause to their prejudice) this Tree hath spoken for them and by his Roots hath discovered thine Ambush. So behoveth it that thou take thy choice, whether thou wilt come, and fight with mee, here at large, or else that I come and assai thee there. For if it be to mee possible, I will deliver the wrold from thy Tyrannies.

By this Answer Cacus knew there was no respite for his life. Then hee intended to save himself as he had done aforetime: and made by his craft so great a smoke and dark fume, that it seemed to come out of the hole the Tree had made as a very pit of Hell. And this black fume was mingled with flames burning. For all this fume Hercules left not Cacus, but leapt into the Cave, into the middle of the flames and fume, as he was Master of the craft and was quickly provided of remedies that thereunto belonged, he went in lustily and assailed Cacus, in such wise as he felt no fume nor let: and then he gave him a stroke upon the Helm with his Club, that he made him hit his head against the walls of the Cave, Cacus with the receiving of this stroke, let the fume disgorge out of his stomach, seeing that by that means he could not escape, and betook him to his huge great Axe. that stood by him, to defend himself: Hercules suffered him to take up his Axe. Cacus smote upon him, the Cave was not large, yet they fought long therein. Unto the rescue of Cacus, came the thre Sisters, whos did cast stones upon Hercules in great abundance, and wept bitterly.

The thre Damosels loved Cacus very well. Hercules and Cacus fought moze than a long hour without ceasing. And at the end of the hour, they were both so sore that they must needs rest them. When Cacus took in himself a great pride, for he was strong of body, and seemed when he had rested, that Hercules was not so strong as he had been aforesetimes, and that he might never vanquish him, forasmuch as hee had not overcome at the beginning. By this presumption he demanded of Hercules, if he would finish the Combate without the Cave? Hercules answered that hee was content. With this answer Cacus took

The Second Book of

away the stone that shut the Cave, and went out, in going out after him Hercules espyed his Nine that were dead in a corner, and his Oxen that were bound by the Mussels unto a Pillar : He was sorry when he saw his Nine in that case, nevertheless, he pursued Cacus, and said unto him : Thou cursed Thiefe, thou hast done to me a great displeasure, to have slain my Nine. Pea (cursed Thiefe thy self) answered Cacus, yet hast thou done to me more displeasures, to have slain my men, and taken away my Wealms. Thou art only culpable of the evils that I have done, and of the death of thy Nine, I would it pleased God that I had thee as well in my mercy, as I had them : bee sure thou wouldest never take away Wealme from any man agen: now let us dispatch our battel. At thele words Hercules and Cacus smote against each other very soze, and with great furie, so as their strokes cleaved to their Carnesse, and made a great noyse. At this noyse, the King Evander and the Greeks came to the battel, to behold, which was before the entry of the Cave, where were the thre Sisters passing desolate. Cacus enforced him with all his puissance: for he saw it was time then or never to shew all the force that he could. He handled his Axe very strongly, and it was needful so to do. His was hard and boisterous : he gabe many a stroke to Hercules. And thought oftentimes he should confound him unto the earth. But Hercules on his side failed not, though he had a stout Adversary against him : He was also strong at the Combate, and more than was good for the health of Cacus : He never smote Cacus but he turned his eyes in his head, or made him reel on the one side, or go back shamefully. This battel by long during grieved the beholders, they so assaited each other and fought hard on both sides. Finally they did so much that they were driven to rest them again, their bodies did sweat all over. When Hercules saw the victorie was not yet wonne, and that the night approuched, he had great shame in himself, that he had held so long battel. Then he began to lay on Cacus so hard, and redoubled his strokes with such force upon Cacus, that at the last he bare him down to the ground all astonied, and made him lose his Axe, then took off his Helm. The thre Sisters fled into a forest, named

named Octa, full of tears and cries. Many Greeks would have gone after: but Hercules made them return. Then called he the King Evander, and his folk, and said to him, Sir, loe here is he that was wont to trouble the Italians with secret murders, covert thefts, unknoon debasing of women. Loe here is the minister and doer of these trespasses: I have intention to punish him, not only after his desert, but unto death.

Evander answered to Hercules, Prince, excellent, and worthy above all worshies, and the best accomplished of all men, flourishing in Arms: What reverence is due? Thou deservest not only humane reverence, but that reverence that is of Divine natures: I believe assuredly that thou art a God, or the son of a God: else a man deified. Thou in especial hast seen more in a moment, than all the eyes in general of all the Italians did not in a whole year, but in an hundred years.

Oh the bright resplendent Son of Noble men: and faire shining with noble feats and deeds; How may we thank thee, and give thee praise for thy desert in this great work? Thou (by thy most excellent labour) hast disburthened us from darknesse and hast given us light, thou hast effected moze than the great Troops and all the assemblies of Italians would have been able to do. Thou hast gotten moze Triumph in chastizing of this Tyrant, passing terrible, than we are able to reward thee for, truely if thou be not a God, thou hast from the Gods their singular grace, I promise to thee in remembrance of this labour, to build a solemn Temple in my City, where thou shalt have an Altar, and upon the Altar shall be thy representation of fine gold and the representation of this Tyrant, in shewing how thou hast vanquished him, to the end that our Heirs and successors in time coming, may have thereof knowledge.

During these wordes Cacus had refresh'd him, who was affained of the stroke that he had received, and thought to have fled: but Hercules ran after, and caught hold of him, and imbraced him in his Arms, so hard that he could not stirre from him, and brought him again, and bare him unto a dæp pit that was in the Cave, where he had cast in all ordyre and filth. Hercules came unto this foul pit, that the Greeks had found, and shusst Cacus therein

therein, his head downwards from on high into the ordure beneath.

Then the Italians came about the Pit, and cast so many stones upon him that he dyed there miserably. Such was the end of the pooz King Cacus : he dyed in an hole full of stinking filth. When King Evander saw that he was dead : by the consent of Hercules, he made him to be drawn out of the Pit, and caused him to be born into the City, where Hercules was received so triumphantly that no man can rehearse, the feast was great that night in the Palace of King Evander, and passed with great joy. On the morrow the King Evander caused to be set forth the body in the sight and common view of all the people, and afterwards ordyned certain folk, to carry his miserable corps or body, through all the Cities where he had done harme, and to count and rehearse to them his life. When the body was shewed in the City of King Evander, they that had the government thereof, bare it into divers places, and alway praised Hercules.

In remembrance of this victorie the King Evander commanded to begin the Temple he had promised to Hercules, and required Hercules that he would stay in that Country, untill the time his Temple should be fully finished. Hercules beheld how King Evander did labour about building his Temple with all diligence, agreed to his request, forasmuch as to him seemed, the Temple would be shortly made. Some books say, that long time before, Mars had promised Hercules that there should be a Temple made unto him: and for that cause he was come into Italy, to know if his destiny would happen or no? And when the Italians heard speech of the birth of Hercules, they believed he was the Son of Jupiter, not of Amphitiron.

CHAP. XXVI.

How the Queen of Laurentia fell in love with Hercules: and how King Pricus came into Italy with a great Hoast, to deafe Hercules.

The glorious deeds of Hercules were greatly recommended in Italy, as well for that he had vanquished the Giants

The Destruction of Troy. 107

of Cremona, as for the death of Cacus. So great was his renown, that during the building of his Temple, all manner of people came thither to see him, and did him divine honours: naming him the Son of Jupiter. The Kings and the Lords came to him to give him gifts, and rich presents. Among all other the Queen of Laurentia came thither, from her City with many Chariots, filled and laden with Jewels and present them to Hercules. Hercules received into his grace this Queen and her Presents, and thanked her greatly. This Queen had to name Faunus and was wife to King Faunus, Sonne of King Pricus, the Son of Saturne: She was young, fresh, tender, and full of lustiness. She had not seen King Faunus her Husband in four years, for he was gone into a far Country and was not in all this time come again. So it happened, that after she first began to behold Hercules, and to mark him well, she desired his company and acquaintance: and she loved him so exceedingly, that she could not turn her eyes nor her thoughts upon no other thing but Hercules. In the beholding him she said in her heart, that he was the most well favoured man and proper without comparison, that ever she saw; and that of right, men should give him praise, saying moreover, that her heart was intangled with the fire of his love: that any cogitations and thoughts ran in her mind. Now was she awaked with a joyous spirit. She passed so the first day that she came in this manner with Hercules. When she was gone away to rest, she laid her down on a bed and began to think on the beauty of Hercules, with such ardent desire that she could not abstain from weeping, and soze wished after him: whereof the end was such, that after many Imaginations, about the mooring she began to say unto herself, O Fortune, what Man, what Prince, what King hast thou brought into this Country? This is not a King like other.

This is an Image singular, and like as if God had made him by nature to exceed and Triumph above all her other works. All glory shineth in him, not only by his valiant Valour, but by his simple and sacred perfection of body, to which may be made no comparison.

O clear Image among the Nobles, who is she seeing his

eyes, that with one only sight will not have her heart thorowly pierced? Who is he that will not covet and desire his grace? The most fortunate of all, happy and well fortuned shall he be that may get his good will: he is humble, faire, pleasant and laughing: he is a treasure. O dear treasure: like as the Gold surpasseth all other manner of mettals, so he surpasseth all other works of nature: how then, shall I not love him? As long as I live, his name shall remain written in my memory, and his vertues shall never be forgot.

Great were the praises that Facua uttered of Hercules: and she forgot the King Fanus, and neglected him for the love of Hercules. She was there a certain space of time and alwaies thought on him. Hercules that thought nothing of her, made her no semblance nor sign of love; howbeit he talked oft times with her, and with the wife of King Evander, named Carmenta. The more he conferred with them, the more was Facua in great pain by the inflaming of love: sometime she lost her colour and countenance, but certainly she covered it so well, that no man took heed of it.

When she had been there eight days, bearing such grievous pain, and seeing that Hercules perceived not the love she bore him to come to the end of her desire, she came on a day to Hercules, and humbly required him to come to her house, to passe the time whiles the King Evander there finished his Temple. Hercules accorded and agreed unto her request, whereat she had very great joy in her self. They then disposed themselves to go unto Laurentia, and took leave of the King Evander, and of the Queen. Thus going, Hercules was alwaies by the side of Facua, who reasoned of many things by the way: and alway Facua had her amorous eyes fixed on Hercules: that at last Hercules began to take heed, and said to her softly thus: Lady you do me exceeding honour, to bring me into your house. Alas Sir answered Facua, I do nothing but trouble you; for I have not the power to feare you as I fain would. Lady (answered Hercules) the good cheer that you bestow on me, is to mee acceptable, so that from henceforth ye bind mine heart to be willing to fulfil your will in such wise, that there is nothing that you desire

Sir, but I will accomplish it at your Commandement, unto my power, as to any the most best accomplished Lady that is in the West: Facua with these words began to smile, and answered. Sir, I have done nothing for you: and you are not beholding to me as you say. Howbeit I thank you for your good word. And thereof I hold me fortunate and happy, for that the most worthy man of all men bouchfastereth to accompany so your a Lady as I am. Lady (answered Hercules) I take not that to be attributed rightly to me, to say, that I am the most worthy of men: for there have been many better than I am. But certainly, the more ye speak, the more ye bind me to you. And since you do me so great honour, I request that I may be your Knight, and that ye take power over me, to command me to perform your will and pleasure. Sir, said Facua, will ye that it be so? Lady (answered Hercules) most willingly. I will not command you (said Facua) but I will give you over me as much Seigniory and Lordship as it shall please you to take. Hercules with the same word, would fain have kissed the Lady, had it not been for the honour of her which he would keep. Thus they ended their conference for that time, and from that day forth Hercules intended to please the Lady more than he had done before: shortly he acquainted himself so with her, and she with him, that they lay together secretly. And he begot on her a Son that was named Latin, who was afterward of great Government.

During these things, whilst Hercules and Facua had this good opportunity in Laurentia, tidings came that the King Faunus was coming. Facua, who began to take delight in the love of Hercules, was passing sorry when she heard these tidings for he had firmly fixed her heart on Hercules. Suddenly the tears blubbered her eyes. And weeping, she came into a Chamber where Hercules was: then she took him apart, and said to him. Alas my Love, I shall dye for sorrow. Lady (said Hercules) wherefore? For so much (said she) as my Husband the King, Faunus cometh home: It is full four years since I heard of him I had supposed he had been dead, but is not. His Harbingers, are come before, and say, he will sup here this night. Alas, what

The Second Book of

what evill adventure is this? We must now depart, and our communication fail. With these words, the Lady embraced Hercules, and fell in his arms in a swoond, Hercules took her up, and comforted her the best he could, and said unto her, that since she was married, it was reason she should abide still with her husband. Wheresoever Hercules said unto the Lady, he could not keep her from weeping, her love and her griefs were great. In the end, she went into her Chamber, and dried her eyes, and brake off her dolorous weeping as much as she could, weeping and appareling her in such wise, as if she had been verie joyful at the coming of her husband, who came soon after, and entered into the City with great triumph.

Hercules and the Queen Facua went to meet the King Fanus. When the King Fanus saw Hercules, he did to him as much honour as he could do. Forasmuch as he was advertised of the deeds of arms that he had done against the Giants of Cremona, and against Cacus: and highly thanked him, so somuch as he was come into the City. For conclusion Hercules abode there four daies after Fanus came home: and on the fifth day considered, he might no longer enjoy his Love, he did nothing there but sole his time, so he took his leave of King Fanus, and of the Queen Facua, and returned unto the Palace of King Evander, where he abode unto the time that his Temple was accomplished. About the consummation of this Temple, an Herald of Calidonia, came to Hercules, and signified unto him, that King Pricus came against him, with a great puissance of men of Arms, to revenge the blood of Cacus his Cousen: and that he charged Hercules he had without cause most cruelly put to death a noble King. Moreover, that if he would maintaine the contrary, in the morrow early he should find King Pricus in the same place where the blood of King Cacus was shed: and that by mortal Battel, puissance against puissance, he would prove it true that he said.

When Hercules had heard what King Pricus had signified unto him: he had his heart full of joy, and answered to the Herald, the death he had made Cacus to dye, was a work of Justice: and that upon the quarrel, he would answer by Battell,

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King Pricus, at the hour and place that he had named. After this answer thus made, Hercules gave unto the Herald his Gowne that he ware upon him, and caused him to be feasted saying that he had broughte him tidings of great pleasure.

wherupon the Herald had good chear, and wch he called, as Hercules commanded: he returnede to King Pricus, and tolde him the answer of Hercules, and that he shold have on the morrow the Battell. King Pricus thought to win all by the advantage of his multitude, (for he had in his Army above thirtie thousand men) and thanked his God for these tidings; came forward and lodging him the same night, nigh unto the Mount Aventine, and on the River of Tyber. He made him ready to fight this battell: The like did Hercules; either of them minding what they had to do. Thus the night passed, and on the morrow as soon as the day light appeared King Pricus and Hercules began to sound their great Tabours, and with that sound, their men put them in arms, and made themselves ready, after triall in order of battell. And so they came on both parties, as well the one as the other, into the same place where the blood of King Caenus had been shed.

C H A P. XXVII.

How Hercules fought King Pricus in battall: how he fled into the City, where Hercules alone slew him, and many others.

About five of the clock in the morning, Hercules and Pricus assembled at the battell; from as farre as Pricus saw Hercules, he made a marballous cry. Wherupon this cry the Calidonians began to run against Hercules and made so greate a noise, that it seemed there was nor people know in all the world for them. But certaintly, as small rain abateth down a great wind, in like manner Hercules alone supprest their over-boast. ing uprore.

For as soon as he saw his enemies come running against him, about a quarter of a mile off, he departed from his main body, that was set in good order: and after he commanded his folke that they shold not make haste, he began to run against the Cali-

donians swiftilly: not like an Horse, but an Hart, that no man might overtake. The King Evander was all abashed, to see in Hercules so great nimblenesse. Pricus and the Calidonians, when they saw him come from the West, supposed it had been a Horse, or other Beast. In the end, when Hercules was come nigh them, within the spate of a Bow shot, they knew it was Hercules; whereupon they were so abashed at his coming: Pricus cried to have set his men upon him. They shot Arrows, and they cast Darts and Spears upon Hercules, against all the parts of his body: either the least they could never pierce nor enter into the skin of the Lyon, till he never rested, till he had accomplished his course, thrusting himself forwards among his enemies, so mightily, that overthrowing all before him, like as a Tempest or Thunder, he went into the midde of the Host, where was the chief Banner of King Pricus.

Hercules stoned there, and began to lay on upon one side and the other, and dye his sword with the blood of the Calidonians. His sword was so heavy that no man might endure it, bruising all it reacht. It made the place red where Cacus dyed. Then was not the shame and death of Cacus revenged, but augmented upon the persons of his friends, with an exceeding slaughter. The cry arose great about Hercules: hee broke to pieces the Banners, and Recognizances of the Calidonians, there was none so hardy but he drove him back: and none so resolute but he fled from him. Then he made what spoile he would with his Enemies. Theseus, Evander, and others, came unto the battell. At this confilg there was many a Spear, Halbert and Shield broken, and many a Knight slain. The Calidonians were in great number, and many were both strong and mighty. The battell was sharp and furlous. King Pricus set forward upon the Greeks, and fought most valiantly, and Hercules and Theseus did worthily, and deserving memory: they ran from rank to rank, and brake the ranks of their Enemies. They comforted and encouraged their men, and shewed them how they should do. Their daeds were so great, that it is impossible to recount them, soz in little time they put their enemies to despair. All the discomfiture was upon the Calidonians; for they could not withstand the force of the Greeks. And when King Pricus saw that

that his people could no more fight, and that he lost on all sides, that Fortune was against him in all points, being weary with fighting, he withdrew him out of the presse; and sounding a retreat, the Calidonians fled after him.

When Hercules saw the Calidonians withdraw themselves, he made his Greeks retreat: not for any need they had, but to give leave to their enemies to rest them. Thus the battle ceased, Hercules supposing that the Calidonians would assemble on the morrow when they had rested them: but they withdrew themselves some here, some there. The day passed, the night came, then King Prius assembled his Captains and shewed to them their issue, and the strength and might of the Greeks, and in especiall of Hercules. After he had said to them that they could never conquer them, in that they could not do wiser then withdraw them, and to return into their Country. The Calidonians that feared Hercules more then death, or a Tempest, had great sorow when they understood the will of King Prius, and answered all with one accord, that they were ready to go forth on their way. With this answer they concluded to leave the Tents, Cares, and armours, to go lightly, and more secretly. After this they took their way according to Hercules, fair and solesly without stir or noise, and did travail to this night, that on the morrow they were far from Hercules. After this, when Hercules espied that they were fled, he with his men pursued after lightly, howbeit they could not overtake them. For to speed the matter, King Prius returned into Calidonia, Hercules pursued him into his City, which was strong with walls and besieg'd him. During this siege there was never a Calidonian that durst come out. Hercules oftentimes assault'd the City, but lost his labours. At length when he saw he could not get no man upon his enemies, he called his Greeks, and said to them: that now that he ventureth nide, winneth nothing. We sojourn here without doing any thing worthy of memory. Our Enemies will not come against us unless we fetch them, and thus we shall have no end: shortly we must winne or lose all. Wherefore I think it best that I disguise me, and go unto the Gate, and let the Porters understand that I have an errand

unto the King : and hereupon , if I may enter , I will go unto the King , and so deal if it be possible , that he shall never assault me after in batfel . And it to happen that I may so do , as I have told you , I will that peultat the City , as soon as I shall be within , that the Calidians may have to do with you , as well as with me . *Let i hude them all at once upon me*

When Theseus and Evander understood well what Hercules would do , they answerod they were ready to obey all his commandement ; and would assault the City , after his sayng . Then Hercules arapp'd himself like as he had been an Ambassadour . Theseus and the Greeks made themselves ready for the assault . When all was ready , Hercules departed , and came and knocked at the Gate of Calidonia : the Porters looked out at a little Window to see who knocked there , and seeing there was but one man in a long Gown , they opened the Gate for him , and asked him what he would have ? Hercules answered , that he sought the King , what would p[er]mit him said one of the Porters . Hercules said , I would fain speake with his Majessy : and saying these words , the Porters saw that Hercules was Armed under his Gown ; then in few words , they crept upon him , and laid at him before all the gate ; saying he was a Traitor , and that he was come to slay the City . When Hercules saw himself set upon by the Porters , being whiche he would bee , he had great sor which he couered , and madw shew at the beginning , as if he would have fled away undescaped : he imployed so little of his Strength , that the Porters brought him unto King Prius , which sat in the Hall with his Daughters and his Princes , and presented him to them , saying : Sir , loe here is a Traitor , that is entered into your City , for to slay your power . Wee have taken him . He saith that he would speake unto your Majessy and he is armed under his Mantle as ye may see . It is an evill token for a man desirous to speake to a King , Armed privily or otherwise .

When the King understood this accusation of the Porters , whilc they spake , he beheld Hercules , and he knew him whereat he was sore affrighted , that he knew not what to say . Hercules then bestirred himself , and wryng himself from the Porters ,

ters, throwing them down upon the ground ; that they never could relieve themselves. When the Calidonians in the Hall saw him so evil intreat their Porters, they threatened Hercules unto death, and assailed him on all sides. His Town was then rent asunder. In the bickering he received many a stroke, and alwaies he defended himself, without displaying of his power and great strength, as he that waited for the evendings of the assault that was nigh. The assaile was great in the Hall, and on the City on all parts, the Calidonians ran to the Palace, to assail Hercules : King Pricus made him ready, and came with others unto this trap. Then was Hercules assailed fiercely but this assault was dear to the King : for to his welcome Hercules came to the Tabernacle that stood upon four great Barres of Iron : the one whereof he took, and beat down the Tabernacle. After, he stoned up his Barre, and smote King Pricus, so unmercifully upon the top of his Helmet, that he beat him down to the Earth, and smote him so sore, that he fell down dead betwix his two Porters.

At this time, the cry arose great among the Calidonians, not onely there but in the City also, (for he that kept the Watch sounded to Arms, the Greeks assailing to climb the Walls.) Calidone was then troubled terribly, and the Calidonians knew not where to turn them : whether to Hercules, or the assault. All was full of armed men, as well in the Kings Palace as on the walls. After Hercules had slain Pricus, he began to lap on soundly upon his Enemies, his strokes were great, and at each stroke he slew two or three, that in short space he covered all the pavement of the Palace with dead bodies of the Calidonians, lying one upon another, without any damage to himself. The Calidonians were of great courage, and were ashamed that they could not overcome Hercules, who alone had injured them so much. They assailed him fiercely, and cast upon him Dares and sharpe Javelins. With his Arms he bore on, and did so much with his barre, that they could not resist his strength. The poor Calidonians came thicker with great courage to revenge the death of their King. Hercules slew so many that he knew not where to set his foot, but upon this car-

Hercules. Before the Gate of the Palace, was a great noise, and weeping, that Women and Children made. In the end, when the Calidonians perceived the strength of Hercules, they teased to assall him, and did. Then Hercules issued out of the Palace, with his Barre all covered with blood. As soon as the Calidonians saw him, they assalled him again: casting Stones and Darts upon him, and shot Arrows abundantly, as they that awaited his passage. In this assault, Hercules suffered much, yet he passed them that would have slain him, and ralld not until he came to the Gate.

Then the Calidonians ran after him, as men carelless of their lives, and mightily enraged, began again to lap on Hercules. When he saw that, he turned his face upon them, and laid about with his Barre on every side, so lustly, that he dyed his Barre with new blood: and mangre his enemies he made them retire back, more then forty paces: and obtained the Gate. Then the Calidonians pursued him again; but as they came upon him he broke all the Locks and the Wicket of the Gate: so that the Greeks assalled them with all their power, and beat down the Diana Bridge. After he calld the Atlantes, and they came unto him, and with little resistance they entered the City, which was filled at that time with great slaughter of the Calidonians, who would not yield, nor put themselves to mercy, until the time they saw their Streets and houses full of dead bodies.

CHAP. XXVIII.

How Hercules was enamored on *Yos*, the Daughter of King *Pricus*, how he required her Love, and she accorded.

In this manner was King *Pricus* slain, and his City taken by Hercules. After the slaughter, when the Calidonians had humbled themselves, Hercules and Theseus went unto the Palace, and they came thither so slyly, that they found the Daughters of King *Pricus*, with their Ladies and Gentlewomen, leafling the King among the dead bodies. There were so many dead that they could not find nor know him they sought. Hercules at his coming began to behold one & another, but especially among

all others he cast his eye upon Yoel the Daughter of the King: forasmuch as she was excellently glistering in beauty, that to all the world was none like unto her. When he had a little beheld her, by a secret commandment of love, he drew him unto her, thinking to comfort her. When the desolate Gentlewoman saw Hercules approaching unto her, she trembled for fear, and fled unto her Chamber, the Ladies and Gentlewomen followed her, and with them went Hercules. He entred into the Chamber where she was, and sat down by her. She thought to have risen, to have gone out of the way; but he held her by her cloaths, and said unto her: Lady, ye must not fly my company. Yoel spake then, and said: Oh miserable Tyrant, what seekest thou me now for to trouble me more? Thou hast slain my Father, let that suffice thee. Madam, (answered Hercules) if the King your Father be dead it is reason: for he thinking to Revenge the death of the Tyrant Cacus, came not long since to assay mee in Italy, saying that I had unjustly and without cause slain him. In maintaining the contrary, I fought with him upon his quarrel: the Battell was not ended, nor put to utterance at that time, for he withdrew himself with his people, and came into this City. And I have pursued him hastily.

And when he saw that I laid my siege about this City: hee would not come to sygne the battell during my Siege, wherefore this day I purposed to finish the Warre. Fortune hath beene on my side and hath put pon in my power. Certainly, without remedie you must be my Lady and Love: for in seeing your singular beauty, love hath constrained me to be yours: Then I pray you as effectually as I may, trase your sorrow, and receive me as your friend. The moe we weep the lesse ye winne: continuing all teary and sorrow, no lasting lights, can never raise your Father.

With these words the fair Yoel was soye oppressed with hot and contrary imaginations, that her heart failed her. It was a pitiouse thing to behold how her friend Hercules would have taken her up, between his arms. But a wise Lady that had alwaies governed her, came to him, and kneeling on her knees, said:

said: Sir, I conjure you in the name of God, that ye will
 ceare to speake to this poor Damasel, for she hath this day lost her
 Father. You may do with her your owne pleasure, if ye let her
 a little abide in her melancholynge all shal be well if it please
 God, as well for you as for her. At the request of the Lady,
 Hercules was content to let her go, and he recommended Yoel to
 God, and went to Theseus, to passe his tyme awap with him;
 but to the end that Yoel shuld not go awap nor escape, he or-
 dained twelve Greeks to keep her, and comanded upon paine of
 deaþ: they shold suffer no Woman to issue out of the Cham-
 ber without examining whether she went. In this night Her-
 culles did cause the dead bodies to be had out of the Palace. And
 ordained that the body of King Peicus shuld be intombed.
 When those things were accomplished, Hercules and Theseus
 with their men of Armes made good chear, with such as were
 found there: and Yoel at this time was so sore discomfited that
 it cannot be recounted. The Lady that had her in gooberance,
 sought very much to comfort her. Then when Hercules had left
 her in the Chamber, as is said, he had many words with her,
 and among all other she said to her: My Daughter, you weep
 too much: Ha Madam (said Yoel) how may I do less? When
 shall I have cause to weep, if I have it not now? My Father
 is dead: I have lost him that most loved me of all the world,
 I can lose no greater thing. Dughe not then my heart to be
 sorrowful: My Daughter (said the Lady) I know well that pe
 have as great occasion of sorrow as any woman can have: but
 since you must pass by this misfortune, what can your weeping
 profit you? There can nothing proceed of it but melancholyn-
 nesse, and impacting your praised beautie. Ye are now fallen
 into the hands of this Prince. This is a man worthy and No-
 ble above all other; he loveth you: you ought to thank God, and
 to glise him praise for this grace. This is to you good fortune,
 and a hap in your mis-hap. If you will be ruled by me, you
 shall take all this in good part. Better it is to suffer one evil
 then two. I think ye ought to consider your estate. And if pe
 consider it well, ye shall endeavour to forget it. Madam (said
 Yoel) Alas how can that be, that I should love, or have fam-
 Marcy

iliarity with him, that hath done unto me so much harm. He hath not onely taken from mee a Knight, and Uncle, nor a Couzen, but mine onely proper Father, let none speak to me thereof. He is and shall be my mortal Enemy, as long as I and he shall live, he shall have no moe of mee, for proper, promise nor menaces.

My Daughter (said the Lady) make not your selfe bond, whereas you are free: the effects of love be subtle and sudden. Love is alwas in his secret chyone, that can do no other thing, but humble the hard hearted, and bow the strongest. So hard a heart is not among the humane Creatures, but that it is soon humbled and made meek, when it is his pleasure. There is no Tower so high, but it may be overthowen by subtle undermining. Nor no night so dark, but it is ob come by th day. Ye hate Hercules now, but after ye have a while kept company with him peradventure you will love him better then euer you loved your Father, or any of your kindred. And that I know by experiance: so I hated my Husband at first exceedingly, but shorly after when we began to be acquainted together, I loved him so, that if he had not been with me day and night, I thought I should have dyed for loryng. My Daughter, such are the chances of Love, that oftentimes after great hate cometh great love. The glorie of Hercules is so clear, that your heart ought to be delighted therewith: the Conquest that he hath made in this City, shall be for you a singular preparation to all good. Would you attain unto a greater heighth of honour, then to bee Ladys of him who is the Conqueror of Kings: and the most valiant in arms; so to him is nothing impossible, having conquered the most part of the world. O my Daughter, rejoice in your fortune: shun not the day to prosperitie that cometh to you: it is to be beleaved, the desolation of this City was appointed by God, in favour of you, that are the Paragon: and noise like unto you, of all the Daughters of the Kings, to give you in Marriage unto this man.

With these words the fair Yoel had her somach surpized with sundry imaginations. She rose up from that part, and went into her Guard-robe, where was the representation of

the Goddess Diana. When she came thither she kneeled down in great humility before the Image: abounding in sighs, and weeping said: Goddess of Virgins, what shall thy hand maid do? O lighten my hope, behold mine affliction, and weigh my mis-hap send thine eyes into the secret of mine heart, and see the sorrow I suffer, and in the favour of Virgins, preserve me from the hand of him that would have me for his Wife, since he hath caused in me a mortal hate, which is not possible to be rooted out by Nature judge in me: (for it is impossible I should love mine enemy) I am therefore persuaded, that the hate that I have against this Tyrant Hercules, shall abide for ever.

In these Papers and Lamentations Yoel abode, until the dead time of the night: cursing Hercules: saying that she had rather use then love him. Thus disdaining the love of Hercules, without meat or drink she passed that whole night. The day following Hercules returned unto her: and anew prayed her, that she would be his Wife: saying that without Delay, she must needs yield thereunto. She was sore grieved at his request, and excused her self in many fashions, that were too tedious to rehearse at this time. But yet at the end of the requests of Hercules, Love inspired in such wise this fair Gentlewoman that she yielded unto his request. Thus Yoel accompanied with Hercules as his Wife, and they lay together: and grew acquainted each with other. Love then rooted in their hearts, so that these two loves were locked into one. Hercules forgot Dejanira, and Yoel forgot the death of her Father, and was so enamoured on Hercules, that she could rest in no place without him. O wonderful! the rancour and hate that Yoel had pestilential, is now turned into love infallible. To speed this matter, Hercules and Yoel thus loving together, at her request he gave her Sisters in Marriage, to certain Knights of the Greeks, and sent them there to govern the Country, and the Realm of Calidonia. After he departed from thence, and brought his Queen and his King with him, and sent again the King Evander into his Dominion, thanking him for his company, and the honour he had done him,

Evander

Evander would gladly have accompanied Hercules into Greece: But Hercules would on no terms suffer him. At last Evander (with great thanks to Hercules and his Army) departed: and Hercules with his Army were unto the sea, and forgot not behind him the fairest Yocl, for he loved her dearly. All day he was with her, and she pleased him as well as she could, fearing moze to lose his love, then he was sorry for the death of her brother. As they thus sailed on the main sea, maintaining to their power their amorous life. Hercules encountered on a day, nigh by an Haven and a good City, a Merchant Galle. He made the Galle to tarry, and after called the Master, and asked him of what Countrey he was, and from whence he came? Soe (answering the Master of the Galle) I departed late from the Port of Thrace, that is here by: I see you are a stranger, and that ye know not the peril you are in, wherefore I have pity of you, and of your company: and do adverteise you, that at the next Haven you shall find, ye tarry not there, for anything that may befall you: for as truely as you are here, if you go thither you shall take harm enough: there is a King, the most cruel Tyrant in all the world, named Dyomides: that maintaineth under him ten thousand Theebes, and he maketh warre against all that he finds, and hath a custome that he putteth men to pay Ransomes, such as it pleaseth him: and if they that he putteth to such misery pay their Ransomes, he letteth them go quietly, and with that money and substance he nourisheth his Theebes, and his Horses. If they cannot furnish themselves with their Ransome. He himself smiteth them to morsels, and giveth their bodies to his horses, to eat and devoure. But there is one good thing for you, this morning, he is gone to the chase, to hunt about a Forrest which is some four miles from Thrace: and with him there are an hundred of the strongest Theebes he hath. This I know soz a certain, soz I saw them depart not passing three hours since.

C H A P. XXIX.

*How Hercules fought against Dyomedes in the Forrest of Thrace :
and how he made his horses eat him.*

Hercules hearing these words the Master of the Galley had said unto him in rehearsing the life of Dyomedes, was passing joyful in his heart, more then he had been since the death of the Thief Caucas. He had in him that valour, that where he might know a Monster or Tyrant, or any men molesting the Wealth, thither he went, and such Tyrants he destroyed: to the end that men should not say, he did it for gain, he would never retain to his proper use any of their goods, but all he conquered in that manner he gave to Noble men, and sought nothing but vertue. He would not enlarge his Segniorie, nor take to him self any advantage.

He was content with what Nature gave him. And alway he would laboure for the publick good. O most vertuous Pagan, there was none like him neither before nor after. Soz to go forward with my matter, when y Master had adbertised him that Dyomedes was gone on hunting into the Forrest, with his hundred Theebes, he enquired so much that the Master shewed him the situation of the Forrest, and by what manner he might soonest come thither. After this, he gafe leave to the Master to go his way. That done he called his marriners and made them seek the place. Then he bid his Greeks tarry there, and told them he would go to the Forrest, and seek Dyomedes: saying, he would never return into Greece, till he had delivered the world of this Tyrant. Yoc began to weep, when he heard his enterprize, and weeping prayed him, he would leave the hazard of so great peril. Hercules took no regard nor heed to her prayers. He delibered to Phylotes his Bow, and his Club, and entred into a little Galley finely made and light. Which he guided by the help of Phylotes, very nigh the place where he would be: and took land two bow shots from the Forrest, and said he was well and where he would be. He took then his Club,

Club and left his bow with Phylotes. After he entred the Forest and had not far ranged, when he found Dyomedes and his hundred Thieves. Dyomedes was the first that from far espied Hercules, and knew that he was a stranger, and calling to him, said. Gant, what is it that thou seekest in this Forest; Hercules answered, what art thou? Dyomedes said, I am the King of Thrace: thou art entered into my Dominion without my leave, it displeaseth me, and thou must be my Prisoner, wherefore paid thee unto me. Hercules said: King, since thou art Dyomedes, the King of Thrace, thou art undoubtedly the Tyrant that I seek. And therefore I am not purposed to yield me, without smiting, especially to any evil Thief. Know thou, that I will defend me with this Club, with which I have been accustomed to destroy Monsters, and am in hope this day, to make thy Horses eat and devour thy body, like as thou hast taught and used them to eat thy Prisoners.

When Dyomedes heard the answer of Hercules, he took a great Axe, that one of his Thieves bare after him, and he lifted it up, threatening Hercules unto the death, & discharged so hard, that if Hercules had not turned the stroke with his Club, he had been in great peril. Dyomedes was of the stature of Hercules, and had abundance of strength and puissance. When Hercules had receive the stroke, he lifted up his Club and failed not to smite Dyomedes so; he gave him such a stroke upon the Stomach, that he turned him up side down, from his Horse, and laid him all astonied in the Field. Then his hundred Thieves bestirred them, and assailed Hercules on all sides. Some of them there were that recovered Dyomedes, and set him on his Horse, the other shot at Hercules: some brake their Swords on him. All this impaired nothing of the Arms of Hercules. His Halbert and his Helmet were of fine Steel, forged and tempered hard. He stood there among them like a Mountain. When he had sustained the first assault of the Thieves, to shew to them with whom they fought, he set upon them, and smote down on all sides with such valour that suddenly he made the pieces of them fly into the Wood, and smote them down from off their Horses. Dyomedes was at that time risen up, and with great fury came

unto the rescue of his Thebans, whom Hercules bid no mane would. Whiles that some of them assailed him before, he came behynd, and smote him with his Axe upon his Helm, the stroke was so great that the fire sprang out. Dyomedes had well thought to have murthered Hercules: but Hercules maled not for the stroke but a little bowed his head. Afterthis, then he lised up his Club and smote among the Thebans: and manger them all, in lesse then an hour, he had so laboured his Iron about their backs, that of the hundred he slew sypp, and the other he battered, and put to flight with Dyomedes. But Hercules running moore swifly then an Horsle, amongst all others he pursued Dyomedes so nigh, that he caught him by the legs, and pulled him down from his horsle, and threw him against a Tree unto the earth. After he took him about the body, and by maine force, he bare him unto the place where the battell had been. There he unarmed him, with little resistance. For that Dyomedes was then bruised, & could not help himself, when he had gotten him thus at his will, he bound him fast by the feet & hands. After this, he assembled together twenty Horses of the Thebans that run dispersed in the Wood, and came to Dyomedes, and said unto him. O thou most cursed enemie that hast imploped all thy time in Troyland, and diddest never one god d徳, but all thy daies hadst lived in multiplying of sins and vices, and hast troubled the people by thy cheires, and hast nourished thy Horses with mans flesh: and by this cruelsp supposed to have made me to dye: Surely I will do Justice upon thee, and will do to thy evil person, like as thou wouldest have done to mine. Then Hercules laid the Tyrant in the middest of the Horses which had great hunger, and they devoured him, for they loved mans flesh. And thus when Hercules had put the Tyrant to death, he took his Arms in sign of victory, and returned to Phyletes.

Phyletes had great joy when he saw Hercules return, hee enquired of him how he had done. And Hercules wold neither hide nor conceal any thing from him. What shall I say? with great joy and gladnesse they returned back again, unto the Greeks, and did cause to dis-anchor their shippes, and sailed for the

the Port or Haven of Thrace. Then did Hercules make known in Thrace, the death of Dyomedes. Whereat was a great arose. Notwithstanding, Hercules gave to Phylotes the arms of Dyomedes, and sent him into the City, to summon them that Governed it, to yield it into his hands. Phylotes went into the Palace of Thrace and made to be assembled them that were the Principals in the City. When they were assembled, Phylotes laid open to them his message, and summoned the Thracians that they shold deliver their City into the hands of Hercules: Shewing, that Hercules was he that had put to death the King Dyomedes, for his evil living, and for the love of the common-weale: and that the City could do no better but to receive him at his coming, (for he would not Pillage it) but would only bring it to good government. When he had done this summons, that they shold believe him, he shewed them the Arms of Dyomedes.

When the Thracians saw those Arms of Dyomedes, some of the Complices of Dyomedes, and Thieves were full of great rage, and would have taken the Arms from Phylotes. The other that were wise and notable men, and that many years had desired the end of their King (seeing his Arms) knew assuredly that Dyomedes was dead, full of joy answered to Phylotes: Forasmuch as Hercules was a King of great renown and wisdom, and hath done a work of great merit, in the death of Dyomedes, they would receive him into their City.

Without long discourses, the Thracians went unto the Gate and opened it. Phylotes returned then unto Hercules, and told him these tidings. Hercules and the Greeks went out of their Gallops, and entered into Thrace; The Thracians brought them unto the Palace where were yet many Thieves. Hercules put all the Thieves to death, not in the same night, but during the space of ten daies, that he sojourned there.

He set the City in good order, delivered it from the evil Thieves: He made Judges by election, at the pleasure of the people. And when he had finished all these things, he departed from Thrace with great thanks, as well of the old as of the young. He mounted on the Sea, after by succession of time, he came

came unto his Realm of Lycia, into his Palace, where he was received with great joy of the Inhabitants there, and also of the Neighbours. There he abode with the fair Yoel, whom he loved above all temporal goods.

C H A P. XXX.

How Dejanira sorrowed for the love of Hercules to Yoel.

THeseus after the return of Hercules: Being he would abide there, and there was no mention, in all the world of any Monster or Tyrant, took leave of his fellow Hercules, Yoel, Pylores, and others, and went to Athens, and Thebes. Likewise the Greeks took leave and every man returned into his Country, repeating in all the places where they went, the great adventures, and the glorious works of Hercules. Then his renown ran as swiftly as the wind, so that it came unto Iconie, whereas Dejanira sojourned, and it was said to Dejanira, that Hercules was returned from Spain, with great triumph, and come into Lycia. Dejanira for his Renown was glad, and rabbled with joy, and concluded to go unto him, yet was abashed for that he had not signified to her his coming, and that he had not sent for her, doubting that she should be out of grace with Hercules. She made ready her company, and in noble estate, departed from Iconie, on a day to go into Lycia. She tarried there, to attry her in the best wise she could, called her Espouse named Lycas, and commanded him that he should go into Lycia, and signify unto Hercules of her coming. At the commandement of Dejanira, Lycas went into the City, and it happened at the Gate he met a man of his old acquaintance, a Squire of Hercules'. Lycas and the Squire saluted each other friendly. After Lycas asked the Squire, and demanded of him, where the King was: and if he were in his Palace: Yea verily (said the Squire) he is there, I know well, and passeth his time with his Lady Yoel: the most beautiful, and most resplendent Lady that is in all this world. Each man praiseth her a thousand times more then Dejanira. Hercules hath her in so much grace, that continually they are together. And whatsover the Lady doth

doth, it is acceptable unto Hercules: there is no man that can tell the great love they have together.

Lycas hearing these tidings of the Squire, took leade of him, and made semblance to have left behind him some of his precious Gems and Jewels; so he was of opinion in himself, that it would be good to give advertisement of his estate. Pensive and simply he came back again to Dejanira, where she was keeping her self pretiously, and said unto her. Madam what do you here? Wherfore? (answering Dejanira.) Why, (said Dejanira,) what tidings? Lycas answered: hard tidings. I have heard tell of Hercules, things full of such hardnesse, that truely it is very grievous for me to tell you. Howbeit since you are come thus far, you must needs understand them: I tell you for certain, that your Lord Hercules is in his Palace very jōysful; and that he hath in his company a Lady, whom he loveth above all things for her great beauty, so exceeding, that each man marvelleth saying: She is the most Sovereign in beauty that ever was seen by man.

Advise your self well, what ye do, ere you go any further: this day is needful you abide, and take counsel.

At the hearing of these tidings, Dejanira was passing angry, and bespread with a great sorrow in all her veines, she began to quake and tremble. Her fair hair that was finely dressed on her head, she toze with her hands, in so furious manner, that she despred her, and smote with her fist so great a stroke upon her breast that she fell down backward in a swound. The Ladies and Gentlewomen that accompanied her, shrieked and cryed dolorously, and were sore moved. At length Dejanira came to her self again pale and wann, she spake, with a feeble and low voice. Poor Dejanira, what shalt thou do? Whether shalt thou go? Thou that findest thy self forsaken of thy Lord Hercules? Alas, alas, is it possible that the new coming of a Lady, may take away my Husband? The heart late jioned to Dejanira, shall she make the seperation? I hope verily it may not be: for Hercules is noble of heart, and loveth vertue: if he abandon me, he acts against vertue and noblenesse, I habz affiance in him that he will be true to me. Madam (said Lycas) you

fall nothing to say that Hercules is noble and full of vertue: for he hath imployed all his time in vertuous things, howbeit he is a man, and hath taken love in this new Woman: for her beauty: know well that Fortune entertaingh not long Princes and Princesses, on the top above her wheel: there is none so high, but he maketh them sometime lie beneath among them that suffer trouble. Behold, what pe have to do. If ye go unto Hercules, and he receive you not as he hath been accustomed, then shall you have cause of despair. Men say that he loveth so verayly this new Lady: It is apparent then, that he shall set but little by your coming: and if you go, the Lady will be evill content: she hath renown, and every man is glad to do her pleasure. There shall be no man so hardy to welcome you for the love of her. So not thither then, the perils too great: I counsele you for the better, that pe return into Iconie, and that pe bear this thing patiently, attending and abiding until the fire and the fume of this Lady be quenched: for Hercules is another manner of man then most men be: and will leave the love of this Lady by little and little.

Dejanira believed that Lycas counselled her truly, and soze weeping she returned into Iconie. When she was in the house at Iconie, she demyd her self all worldly pleasure, living solitarilie, without going to feasts or playes. Abiding in this solitude, her grievous annoy grew moze and moze, by so great vexations, that she was constrained to make infinite bewailings. The continual company of her Ladies could give to her no solace. The innumerable speeches that they used unto her ear, could never take away Hercules out of her mind. She lived this life many daies, having alway her ears open to know if Hercules sent for her. In the end when she had waited long, and saw that neither man nor woman was coming to bring her tydings from the person of Hercules, she wrote a Letter which she deliuered to Lycas, to bear unto Hercules, and charged him to deliuer it to no person, but to him she sent it to. Lycas took the Letter, and went into Lycie, two miles from the City he met Hercules in a crosse way. Hercules came from Archadie, where he had newly slain a wild Boar, so great that there was never

none seen like him. When Lycas saw Hercules, he made him reverence, and presented his Letter to him saluting him from Dejanira. Hercules waxed red, and changed colour; when he heard speak of Dejanira. But he reteiving the Letter amiably read it, and found therein as followeth,

Hercules, My Lord, the man of the world that I most desire, I humbly beseech and earnestly intreat you, that you have regard to your true servant, and Lover Dejanira. Alas Hercules, alas, Where is become the love of the time past? Yee have now sojourned many daies in Lycie, and you have let me have no knowledge thereof. Truly it is to mee a very dolorous grief: for I desire not to be deisied nor to mount into the celestial Mansions, with the Sun, the Moon, nor starres, but without faining or breaking of a free heart, I desire your solemn communication. I can from henceforth no more feign. It is said to mee, that you have another Wife. Alas, Hercules have I made any fault against your worth? wherefore do you abandon mee? how can you do so? Men name you vertuous. You forsake mee: that is against vertue. Though now yee do it, I have seen the time that you were my husband, embracing together, and kissing, you shewed semblance of good liking and joy. Now let you her alone that you loved as a poor cast away. Alas, where are the witnesses of our Marriage? where be the eternal vows and oaths which we made one to another. Men are deaf and blind; but God doth hear and see: wherefore I pray you, consider, and hold your good name more dear, then you do the love of your new acquainted Gossip, that maketh you to erre against vertue, whereof you have so great a renown; and I pray you heartily write to me your pleasure.

When Hercules had read from the beginning to the end, the Letter of Dejanira, as he yet looked upon it, Yoel came unto him, with thre hundred Gentlewomen to be merry with Hercules. Hercules then closed the Letter, and returned into Lycie, holding Yoel by the hand: howbeit, when he was in his Palace he forgot not Dejanira, but found means to go into his Study, and there wrote a Letter; when it was finished he gave it to Lycas, to present it to Dejanira. Lycas took the Letter and return-

ed home to Dejanira. First, he told her rydings end of the State of Yoel. After he deliveredd to her the Letter, containing that he commended him unto her, and that he had no other Wise but her, and he prayed her that she would not give her selfe to think any evil, but to live in hope and patience, as a Wise and noble Lady ought and is bound to do, for her honour and credit. This Letter little of noughe comforted Dejanira, she was so vehemently attainted with Jealousie. Her sorrow redoubled. In this sorrow she wrote yet another Letter which she sent to Hercules, that contained these wordes:

Hercules, Alas what availeth mee to be the Wife of so Noble a husband as you are? your noblenesse is to me more hurtful then profitable. O Fortune, I was wont to rejoyce, for every day I heard no other things but commendations of your prowesses and glorious deeds, wherewith the world was illuminated. Now must I be angry and take displeasure in your works, that are foul and full of vices. All *Greeke* murmurere at you, and the people say, that you were wont to bee vanquisher of all things, and now you are vanquished by the foolish love of *Yoel*. Alas *Hercules*, shall I be seperated from you? and be holden the waiting drudge of the Catiffe *Yoel*. Shee is your Catiffe, for you have slain her Father, and have taken her in the prize of *Calidone*, now she hath the place of your lawfull wife. Alas, now shall I no more be esteemed, it is not alway happy to mounte to high estate. For from as much as I have mounted in he gret, and was your fellow, from so farre I feel my self fall into the more great perel. O *Hercules* if for my beauty you took mee for your Wife, I may well curse that beauty: for that is cause of the grievous shame, that is to mee evident to prognosticate mine harm, and ill to come. I cannot count them but for enemies, since by them, all sorrows come unto mee. The Ladies bave joy in the prehemineney of their husbands, but I have ill fortune and mis-hap. I see nothing but displeasure in my Marriage. O *Hercules*, I think all day on you, that ye go in great perils of Arms, and fierce Beasts, Tempests of Sea, and the false perils of the world. Mine heart trembleth, and hath great fear of you, of whom I ought to have

have comfort, I remember and think on you in the day, and dream on you in the night: me thinketh verily, that I see the cutting of sharpe swords enter into mee, and the heads of the Spears; and that I see issue out of the Caves of the Forrests and Deserts, Lyons, and wild Monkers, that eat my flesh: Since the beginning of our alliance unto this day, I have had day and night such pains for you, and born them. But alas, all these things are but little in comparison of the pains that I now suffer, forasmuch as you maintain strange women, and a woman of folly. May she be called the Mother of your Children by whom the sparkles of foul renown shall abide with you. With this vice is my pain redoubled, and peirceth my scul. I am troubled with the dis-honour. They say, that ye are become like a woman, and live after the guise and manner of a Woman, and spinne on the Rock, you that were wont to strangle Lyons wity your hands, you leave the exercise of Arms, and to be known in far Countries and Realms, in shewing your vertue, like as you were wont to do, for the onely companie of the Catiffe Yoel that abuseth you. O cursed company, Speak to me Hercules, of the high and mighty men that thou hast vanquished, as Dyomides of Tharee, Antenor of Lybie, Busire of Egypt, Gerion of Spain, and Caesars the great Theef, if they were alive and saw thee thus held? Surely they would not repute them worthy to be vanquished by thee, and would point at thee with their fingers, as at a man living in the lappe of a woman. O how strong is Yoel, when her hands that are not worthy to thread a needle, hath taken thy Club and brandished thy Sword wherewith thou hast put in fear all the earth? Alas Hercules, have you not in remembraunce, your Child-hood, lying in your Cradle you slew the two serpents: you being a Child were a man, and now when you have been a man, are you become a woman, or a Child? This is the work of a woman, to hold himself alwaies with a woman: or it is the deed of a Child, to enamour himself on a woman of folly. The truth is, you began better then you end: your last deeds answer not the first, your labours shall never be worthy praisings. For all the commendations is in the end, Who-

If ever he be that beginneth a work, whereof the beginning is fair, and the end foul, all is lost: surely Hercules, when I beheld the glorious beginning that vertue made in you, and see that now you are vicious, all my strength faileth, mine arms fall down as a woman in a trance, without spirit, and it may not seem to me true, that those arms (that bare away by force the sheep from the Garden belonging to the Daughters of Atlas) may fall into so great a fault, as to embrace flesly another wife then his own. Notwithstanding I am assured of a truth that you held not Yoelias a Catiffe, but as your own wife: not in prison, but at her pleasure, in Chamber finely bedecked, and in bed Curtained and hanged: not disguised and secretly, as many hold their Concubines; but openly and with shamelesse face, shewing her self very glorious to the people, as if ye might do so lawfully. For she holdeth you Prisoner and Catiffe, and she both put the fetters about your neck, by her Italian Juglings and Shifts, whereof I have great shame in my self. But as for the amendment I will discharge my mind, I cannot better it, but pray to God that he will procure a Remedy,

C H A P. XXXI.

How Dejanira sent to Hercules a shirt envenomed, and how Hercules burned himself in the fire of his sacrifice, and how Dejanira flew her self, when she knew that Hercules was dead by means of her ignorance..

When Hercules had read this Letter, he understood what it contained, and was smitten with remorse of conscience. Understanding that vertue was stained in him: he was very penisive, and much deprived from all pleasure, that none durst come to him in a great while, save only that they brought to him meat and drinke. Yoel durst not goe to him, Lycas that brought this Letter, was there waiting long for an answer. No man could know whereof ported the penitiveness of Hercules, nor the cause why he withdrew himself; in the end, when Hercules had been long penisive, and had thought upon all his affaers

affairs, how to withdraw himself from Yoel, he departed from his Chamber on a day, saying that he would goe and sacrifice to Apollo, upon the mount named Oeta, and commanded upon paine of death no man should follow him, ex. pt Phyloes. By adventure, as he issued out of his Palace, accompanied onely with Phyloes, to go upon the mount, he met Lycas. Lycas made him reverence, and demanded of him if it pleased him any thing to send unto Dejanira. Hercules answered to Lycas, that he would go to make his sacrifice to Apollo, and at his returne again, he would go or else would send unto her.

With these words Hercules and Phyloes passed sooth, on their Pilgrimage. And Lycas returned unto Dejanira, and told to her the joyful tidings that he had received of Hercules; also what life Hercules led since the day and hour he had presented to him her Letter. Dejanira comforted with these good tidings, went unto her Chamber, and thanked God and Fortune. After, she began to think on their estate, and thus thinking she remembred her of the poysone that Nessus had given her, being at the point of deaſt, she had kept it in one of her Coffers; and forthwith incontinently she opened the Coffer, and took the cursed poysone and one of the shirts of Hercules: as she that imagined by the vertue of the poysone to draw again to her the Love of Hercules, like as Nessus had said unto her, she made the shirt to be boyled with the poysone, and gave the charge thereof to one of her women. When the shirt was boyled enough, the woman took the vessel, and set it to coole. After she took out the shirt openly, and wrung it, but so soon as she had wrung it, the fire sprang in her hands so vehemently, that she cast it upon a perch to die, and fell down dead.

In processe of time, Dejanira desired to have the shirt, and seeing the woman that had charge thereof, brought it not, went into the Chamber where the shirt had been boyled and found the woman dead, whereof she had great marvell. Neverthelesse she passed the death lightly, and one of her Damosels she made take the shirt that hanged on the Perch and was dry, commanding her that she should fold it, and wind it in a Handkerchief.

At the commandement of Dejanira the Damosel folded the shirt

Shirt. But so doing, she was servid with the popson in such wise that she lost her speech, and dyed soon after. Norwiche standing Dejanira that thought nothing, but to come to her intention, took the shirt and delivered it to Licas, charged him to carry it to Hercules. Licas that was ready to accomplish the will of his mistress, took the charge of the shirt, and departing from them went into the Mountain whereas Hercules was, and there found him in the Fogrest, where was the Temple of Diana. Hercules had no man with him but Phylores, who made ready for him a great fire, to sacrifice an Hart that Hercules had taken, running at a course. Iyeas then finding Hercules in the Temple kneeled low down to him, and said: Sir, here is a shirt that your servant Dejanira sendeth to you. She recomandeth her humbly unto your grace, and prayeth you that you will receive this present in good part, as from your wife. Hercules was joyous of these words, and presently uncloathed him, to put on this cursed shirt, saying, that verily he was his wife, and that he would for her sake wear this shirt. In doing on this shirt, he felt a very great dolour and pain in his body. Norwithstanding he put on his other cloachs above, as he that did think no evil. When he was cloathed, and the shirt warme, his pain and sorrow grew more and more. Then he began to think, and knew presently that his malady came of the shirt, and feeling the pricking of the bosome, without long carrying, he took off his robes, and supposed to have taken off his shirt from his back and to have rent it. But he was not strong enough to do so, for the shirt held so soze, and cleaved so fast to his flesh, by the vigour and strength of the harp popson, that he bare out the flesh, and took away certain peices thereof, when he would have taken off his shirt.

Hercules knew then, that he was wounded to death. Death began to fight against him, he began to resist by drawing off his shirt from his body with peices of his flesh and blood, but all could not avail. He rent and bare his back, thighs, and body, unto his entrals and guts, his arms, his shoulders, unto the bones, and still his dolour and pain increased more and more. As he returned, in pain, he beheld Licas, and another fellow

fellow that he brought with him, he went to them, and laid unto Lycas. Thou cursed and unhappy man: what thing hath moved thee to come hither under the false friendship of Dejanira, to bring me into the change of this misfortune: What thinkest thou hast done? Thou hast served me with a shirt intoxicated with mortal venome. Who hath introduced thee to this? Thou must needs receive thy desert. And saying these words Hercules caught by the head poor Lycas, that knew not what to say, and threw him against a Rock so it clep, that he burst his bones, and slew him, the fellow of Lycas fled, and hid him in a bush. Phylotes was so affrighted, that he knew not what to do. At the hour that Hercules was in this case, much people came into the Temple. The entrals of Hercules were troubled. His blood boyled in all his veines, the poyson perced into his heart, his sinewes shrank, and withdrew them.

When he felte himself in this extrem misterie, that Death hasted his end by terrible paine, as he that could not take away the force of the venome, striving began to runne over hill and over Valley, up and down the Forrest, and pulled up the great Trees, and overthrew them. Then he began to rent off his shire, with the flesh, that was sodden and boyled. When he had long lead this life, he returned unto the Temple, full assured of death, and lifting up his hands and eyes to Heaven said. Alas, alas, must Fortune now laugh at me, for this miserable deſtroy, comming from the mad Jealousie, and Sorcery of that Woman, which in all the world I repute most wise and vertuous. O Dejanira, unnatural woman, without wit, shame and honour, with an heart of a Tyrant, besotted with jealousie: how hast thou been able to contrive against me this curse, and treason envenomed? If Kings or Princes acquaint themselves with Ladies or Gentlewomen, for the increase of mankind, they will never have credit with their proper Wives. O Dejanira what hast thou done? The Women present, they that are in the wombs of their Mothers, shall spit at thee in thy face, and curse thee without end, for the reproach that thou turnest upon them.

Alas Dejanira: What shall Calcedonie now do, that glo-

ties in thy glory, and set thee in the front of their honour, as a Carbuncle, for the decking of their pretious things : Now thy glorie shall be shame : for by impietie and divers Enginges, by secret cruelty thou hast conspired my death, and hast brouched this incurable misfortune, for thee and me, and for our friends and kinmen.

Oh Dejanira, thy malice as an unhappy and most cursed serpent, hath wrought this malitious and reproachful murder. Thy false Jealousie hath more power to terminante my life, then all the Monstres of the world. By thine offence, and by thy mischievous flight where from I could not keepe me, I must dye, and passe out of this world. Since it is so, I thank fortune, and ask of God no vengeaunce against thee : but surely to the end it be not said, that the vanquisher of men, be not vanquished by a woman. I will not passe the bitter passage of death by thy mortall doozeries full of abomination : but by the fire, that is neare and clear, and the most excellent of Clemency.

These dolorous and sorrowfull plaints accomplished, Hercules took his Club, and cast it in the fire that was made ready to make his sacrifice. After he gave Phylotes his Bow and Arrows, and then prayed him, that he would recommend him to Yoel, and to his dearest friendes. Then felling his life had no longer time to sojourne, he tooke leave of Phylotes; and all borne and sodden, he laid him downe in the fire, lifting up his hand & eyes to Heaven, and there consummated the course of his gloriouse life. When Phylotes saw the end of his master Hercules, he burnt his body to ashes, and kept those ashes, with intention to bear them to the Temple, that the King Evander had caused to be made : After he departed from thence, and returned into Lycia, greatly disconsolited : and with a great fountain of tears, recounted to Yoel, and to his friendes, the pitiful death of Hercules. No man could recount the sorrow that Yoel made, and therof Lycia, as well the Students as rurall people. All the world fell in tears and sighs, bewailing his untimely death. So much abounded Yoel in tears, that her tender heart was drownued : and soorthwith her soul departed from her body, through the excess of sorrow. Then each one cursed, and spake ill of Dejanira.

Finally,

Finally, Dejanira being advertised by the fellow of Lycus, of the mischiefe that was come by the shirt, she fell into dispaire, and made great lamentacions, and said: What have I done? Alas, what have I done? The most notable man of men, shining among the Clerks, he that traversed the strange Coasts of the Earth and Hill: He that boldly conuersed among men, was familiar with the Sun, Moon, and Starres, is dead by my cause and without my knowledge. He dyed by my fault: for I have sent unto him the shirt, that hath beene the instrument of his death. It was not my fault: for I knew nothing of the poison. Oh mortall poison. By me he is deprived of life, whom I loyed as I did mine own. He that was the fountain of science: by whom the Athenians sharpened their wits and judgements; he that made the Monsters of the Sea to tremble in their Abymes, destropered the Monsters of Hell: confounded the Monsters of the Earth, Tyrants he corrected, insolent and proud! The humble and meek he exhausted and exalted: He that made no treasure but of Vertue: subdued all the Nations of the world, conquering them with his Club: and if he had pleased or been ambitious, might have attained to be King of the East, West, North, and South, of the Seas and Mountaines: Of all these he might have named himself Lord, by good right, if he had pleased. Alas, alas, I was born in an unluckie houre. When so high, and mighty Prince, is dead by my simplenesse: He was the Glory of men. There was never none like him, nor euer shall be. Dughe I to like after him? No, soz among the Ladies I shall be pointed at with the finger, and fall into Strangers hands to be punished, soasmuch as I have deserved shame and blame by his death, I will commit a revenge upon my self. And with that he took a knife, saying: I feel my self willing and ready to dye, and know that I am innocent of the death of my Lord Hercules, so with the point of the knife he ended her desperate life. Whereat Phylotes was abashed: and so were all they of Greece, that long wept, and bewailed Hercules his death. And they of Athens bewailed him exceedingly: some for his science, and others for his vertues, wherof I will now traile speaking: Beseeching her that is the caule of this Trans-

The Second Book of

lacion out of French into this simple and rude English, that is to
rite, by redoubted Ladys Margaret by the Grace of God Dut-
chesse of Burgoine and of Brabant: Sister to my soverayne
Lord the King of England and France, &c. To receive my rude
labour acceptably, and in good part.

Thus endeth the second Book of the Collection of the Histories of Troy. Which Books were late translated into French,
out of Latin by the labour of the Venerable person Raoule
Feure Priest, as aforesaid, and by me unfit and unworshyp,
translated into this rude English, by the commandment of my
redoubted Lady, Dutchesse of Burgoine. And sozasmuch as I
suppose the said two Books have not ben had before this time in
our English language: therefore I had the better will to ac-
complish this said work, that was begun in Bruges, and continu-
ed in Gaun, and finished in Colen, in the time of the great di-
visions as well in the Realms of England and France, as in all
other places universallly, through the world, that is to say: in
the year of our Lord, one thousand four hundred seaventy and
one.

And as soz the third Book, which treateth of the general and
last Destruction of Troy: It needeth not to be Translated into
English, sozasmuch as the worshipful and Religious man, John
Lidgate Monk of Bury, did translate it lately: after whose
work I fear to take upon me (that am not worthy to bear his
Penn and Yerk-horne after him) to meddle at all in that
work. But yet, sozasmuch as I am bound to obey and please
my Ladies good Grace: also his work being in Verse: and as
farre as I know it is not had in prose in our tongue: and also
peradventure he translated it after some other Author: then this
is: and sozasmuch as divers men be of sundry desires: Some
to read in Rime and Meeter, and some in prose: and also be-
cause that I have now good leisure being in Colen, having no
other thing to do at this time: to eschew Idlenesse, Mother of
all Vices, I have deliberated, in my self soz the contempla-
tion of the said redoubted Lady, to take this Labour in hand,

by the sufferance; and helpe of Almighty God, whom I meake
I beseech to give me the grace to accomplithe it to the pleasure
of her that is the causer therof: and that she receive it in the
humble devotion, of mee her faithfull, true, and most humble
servant,

The End of the Second Book.



The Table of the Second Book of the Destruction of Troy.

Chapters.	Pages,
1. How Hercules fought against three Lyons, in the Forest of Neme: and how he slew them and took their Skins.	1.
2. How Juno sent Hercules into Egypt to kill the son of the Tyrant Busire, and how Hercules slew the Tyrant, against the hope and will of Juno.	5.
3. How Hercules espoused Megara, and how he was made Knight in Thebes.	9.
4. How the Centaures ravished Hipodamia, at the wedding of Pyrotus, and how Hercules recovered her again, and vanquished the Centaures in battel.	13.
5. How Pluto ravished Proserpina, and how Orpheus went for her to Hell: how Queen Ceres came to the wedding of Pyrotus, and how Theseus and Pyrothus, fought with Cerberus the Porter of Hell.	16.
6. How Hercules delivered Proserpina at the Gate of Hell, and Theseus in danger, and how Hercules vanquished Cerberus, and how he rescued Proserpina from Pluto.	22.
7. How Andromedus delivered Lincus: and how he slew in battel the King Creon, and took the City of Thebes.	27.
8. How Hercules entred into Thebes in an unknown habit, and how he put to death the Gyant Lyncus and his complices, and his wife Megara.	31
9. How Hercules put to death Laomedon, and destroyed Troy the second time.	33
10. How Hercules and Affer assailed by battel the Gyant Antheon, and how they vanquished him in battel the first time.	36.
11. How Hercules took King Atlas: and how he began to study the science of Astronomy, and the seven liberal Sciences.	39.
12. How	

The Table.

Chapters.

Pages.

12. How Hercules assembled his battel against Antecon, King of the Libians, which he put to flight, and slew the King of Cothulie. 43.
13. How Hercules slew Antecon. 44.
14. How Hercules and Theseus fought against the two Dacnites of Scythia. 47.
15. How Hercules began to war amorous of Dejanira, and how Achelous and Hercules had battel the one against the other, and how Achelous was vanquished. 50.
16. How Hercules put to die the worst King Achelous, and how he espoused Dejanira. 55.
17. How Nessus took Dejanira from Hercules, when he passed with her over the River: and how Hercules slew Nessus with an Arrow. 59.
18. How Hercules fought against Hydra, the serpent of the Moor Lerna, and slew him. 62.
19. How Hercules went into Spain and fighting on the sea, vanquished King Gerion, and took the City of Megidda. 66.
20. How Gerion assailed Hercules the second time, before Megidda, how Hercules slew his brethren, vanquished and constrained Gerion to flee. 71.
21. How Hercules pursued Gerion: and vanquishing him, put him to death, at the Port of the Corogne. 75.
22. How Hercules founded the City of Corogne upon the tomb of Gerion. 79.
23. How Hercules assailing King Cacus, overcame him, and how Cacus began to tyrannize in Italy. 80.
24. How Hercules fought against the eleven Gyants of Cremona, and vanquished them. 89.
25. How Cacus stole away Oxen and Kine, belonging to Hercules, and how Hercules fought with him therefore and slew him. 97.
26. How the Queen of Laurentia fell in love with Hercules: and how King Pricus came into Italy with a great host, to desie Hercules. 106.
27. How Hercules fought King Pricus in battel: how he fled into

The Table.

Chapters.	Pages
into the City, where Hercules alone slew him, and many others.	111.
28. How Hercules was enamoured on Yoel, the Daughter of King Pricus, how he required her Love, and she accorded.	116.
29. How Hercules fought against Dyonedes in the Forrest of Thrace : and how he made his Horses eat him.	122.
30. How Dejanira sorrowed for the love of Hercules to Yoel.	126.
31. How Dejanira sent to Hercules a shirt envenomed , and how Hercules burned himself in the fire of his sacrifice , and how Dejanira flew her self when she knew that Hercules was dead by means of her ignorance.	131.

FINIS.



